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AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

A GUIDE TO
THEIR CORRECT USE

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INTRODUCTION

THERE are right and wrong ways of using titles and other marks of honour or distinction; or rather there are, as a rule, one right and several wrong ways. The right way has generally come about by use extending over a long period among the title-holders themselves or those allied to them. Even to these it presents some difficulties, so that some such assistance to their right use as will be found in the following pages should be of service.

It seems desirable to add that the suggestions for letter endings given in the book are not necessarily to be followed rigidly. They may be varied with the writer's own idea of the appropriate.

A note of thanks is due from the editor to those kind correspondents who have suggested additions and improvements, many of them incorporated in this, the ninth edition.

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SUGGESTIONS

ANY suggestions will be gladly received by the
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ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.C.C.A.	Associate of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
A.A.D.C.	Air Aide-de-camp.
A.A.F.	Auxiliary Air Force (now R.Aux.A.F., <i>q.v.</i>).
A.A.G.	Assistant-Adjutant-General.
A.A.I.	Associate of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.
A.B.	Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied seaman.
Abp.	Archbishop.
A.C.A.	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
A.C.C.S.	Associate of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries.
A.C.G.	Assistant Chaplain-General.
A.C.G.I.	Associate of City and Guilds of London Institute.
A.C.I.A.	Associate of the Corporation of Insurance Agents.
A.C.I.B.	Associate of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
A.C.I.G.S.	Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
A.C.I.I.	Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
A.C.I.S.	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.C.S.	Additional Curates Society.
A.D.C.	Aide-de-camp.
A.D. Corps	Army Dental Corps.
A.D.M.S.	Assistant Director of Medical Services.
A.D.O.S.	Assistant Director of Ordnance Services.
A.D.V.S.	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services.
A.E.A.	Air Efficiency Award.
A.E.C.	Army Educational Corps (now R.A.E.C.).
A.E.R.A.	Associate Engraver, Royal Academy.
A.E.U.	Amalgamated Engineering Union.
A.F.	Admiral of the Fleet.
A.F.A.S.	Associate of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
A.F.C.	Air Force Cross.
A.F.M.	Air Force Medal.
A.F.R.Ac.S.	Associate Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society.
A.F.S.	Auxiliary Fire Service; Atlantic Ferry Service.
A.G.	Attorney-General; Adjutant-General.
A.G.I.	Associate Institute of Certificated Grocers.
A.G.S.M.	Associate of the Guildhall School of Music.
A.I.A.	Associate Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.A.A.	Architect Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.

TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

A.I.A.C.	Associate of the Institute of Company Accountants.
A.I.A.E.	Associate Institution of Automobile Engineers.
A.I.A.S.	Associate Surveyor Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.
A.I.B.D.	Associate Institute of British Decorators.
A.I.C.E.	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.I.C.S.	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Ship-brokers.
A.I.F.	Australian Imperial Forces.
A.I.Fire E.	Associate Institute of Fire Engineers.
A.I.H.A.	Associate of Institute of Hospital Almoners.
A.I.I.A.	Associate of the Institute of Industrial Administration.
A.I.Mar.E.	Associate of the Institute of Marine Engineers.
A.I.Mech.E.	Associate of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
A.I.M.T.A.	Associate of Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.
A.Inst.P.	Associate of the Institute of Physics.
A.I.Struct.E.	Associate of Institution of Structural Engineers.
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College, London.
A.L.A.	Associate of the Library Association.
A.L.A.A.	Associate of the London Association of Certified Accountants (now A.A.C.C.A., <i>q.v.</i>).
A.L.C.M.	Associate of the London College of Music.
A.L.I.	Argyll Light Infantry.
A.L.S.	Associate of the Linnean Society.
A.M.	Master of Arts; Albert Medal.
A.M.A.	Assistant Masters' Association; American Medical Association.
A.M.G.O.T.	Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory.
A.M.I.A.E.	Associate Member Institution of Automobile Engineers.
A.M.I.A.M.A.	Associate Member of the Incorporated Advertising Managers' Association.
A.M.I.C.E.	Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engineers.
A.M.I.Chem.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.	Associate Member of Institution of Electrical Engineers.
A.M.I.Fire E.	Associate Member Institute of Fire Engineers.
A.M.I.Gas E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Gas Engineers.
A.M.I.Loco.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Locomotive Engineers.
A.M.I.Mar.E.	Associate Member Institute of Marine Engineers.

ABBREVIATIONS

3

A.M.I.Mech.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
A.M.I.Min.E.	Associate Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers.
A.M.Inst.T.E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Transport Engineers.
A.M.I.Struct.E.	Associate Member Institution of Structural Engineers.
A.N.A.	Associate National Academician (America).
Anon.	Anonymously.
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A.O.A.	Air Officer in Charge of Administration.
A.O.C.	Air Officer Commanding.
A.O.C.-in-C.	Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
A.O.D.	Army Ordnance Department.
A.P.D.	Army Pay Department.
A.P.T.C.	Army Physical Training Corps.
A.Q.M.G.	Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
A.R.A.	Associate Royal Academy.
A.R.A.D.	Associate of the Royal Academy of Dancing.
A.R.A.M.	Associate Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.C.	Associate Royal British Colonial Society of Artists
A.R.C.A.	{ Associate Royal College of Art.
	{ Associate Royal Cambrian Academy.
A.R.C.E.	Academical Rank of Civil Engineers.
A.R.C.I.	Associate of the Royal Colonial Institute.
A.R.C.M.	Associate of the Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.	Associate Royal College of Organists.
A.R.C.S.	Associate Royal College of Science.
A.R.E.	Associate Royal Society of Painter Etchers.
A.R.I.B.A.	Associate Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.I.C.	Associate Royal Institute of Chemistry.
A.R.I.C.S.	Professional Associate Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
A.R.M.S.	Associate Royal Society of Miniature Painters.
A.R.P.	Air Raid Precautions.
A.R.P.S.	Associate Royal Photographic Society.
A.R.R.C.	Associate Royal Red Cross.
A.R.S.A.	Associate Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.San.I.	Associate Royal Sanitary Institute.
A.R.S.L.	Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A.R.S.M.	Associate Royal School of Mines.
A.R.V.A.	Associate Incorporated Association Rating and Valuation Officers.
A.R.W.A.	Associate Royal West of England Academy.
A.R.W.S.	Associate Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

A.S.A.A.	Associate Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
A.S.A.M.	Associate Society of Art Masters.
A.S.L.I.B.	Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
Ass. Com. Gen.	Assistant-Commissary-General.
Assoc.I.Min.E.	Associate of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Assoc.I.N.A.	Associate Institution of Naval Architects.
Assoc.I.S.I.	Associate of Iron and Steel Institute.
Assoc.M.I.Min.E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Assoc.M.Inst.Gas E.	Associate Member Institution of Gas Engineers.
Assoc. Sc.	Associate in Science.
A.T.C.	Air Training Corps.
A.T.C.L.	Associate of Trinity College of Music, London.
A.T.S.	Auxiliary Territorial Service (now W.R.A.C., <i>q.v.</i>).
A.V.D.	Army Veterinary Department.
A.W.H.A.	Australian Women's Home Army.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.
B.A.O.	Bachelor of Obstetrics.
B.A.O.R.	British Army of the Rhine.
B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C.	British Columbia.
B.C.E.	Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
B.Chir.	Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
B.E.M.	British Empire Medal.
B.E.N.A.	British Empire Naturalists' Association.
B.Eng.	Bachelor of Engineering.
B.I.F.	British Industries Fair.
B.Litt.	Bachelor of Letters.
B.LL.	Bachelor of Laws.
B.M.	Bachelor of Medicine, Oxford University.
B.M.A.	British Medical Association.
B.Mus.	Bachelor of Music.
B.O.A.C.	British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B.Phil.	Bachelor of Philosophy.
B.R.C.S.	British Red Cross Society.
B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science.
Bt.	Baronet.
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology.
C.A.	County Alderman; Chartered Accountant (Scotland).
Cantab.	Of Cambridge University.

ABBREVIATIONS

5

Cantuar . . .	(Archbishop of) Canterbury.
Carlisl. . . .	(Bishop of) Carlisle.
C.A.S.	Chief of the Air Staff.
C.B.	Companion of the Bath.
C.B.C.	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
C.B.E.	Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
C.B.S.A. . . .	Clay Bird Shooting Association.
C.C.	County Councillor.
C.D.	Civil Defence.
C.E.	Civil Engineer.
C.E.T.S. . . .	Church of England Temperance Society.
C.F.	Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.M.	Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.H.	Companion of Honour.
Ch.B.	Bachelor of Surgery.
Ch.M.	Master of Surgery.
C.I.	Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
Cicestr. . . .	(Bishop of) Chichester.
C.I.D.	Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E.	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
C.I.G.S. . . .	Chief of the Imperial General Staff.
C.I.Mech.E. . .	Companion of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
C.-in-C. . . .	Commander-in-Chief.
C.I.V.	City Imperial Volunteers.
C.J.	Chief Justice.
C.L.	Commander of Order of Leopold.
C.M.	Master in Surgery; Certificated Master.
C.M.G.	Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S.	Church Missionary Society.
C.O.	Commanding Officer; Colonial Office.
Col.-Sergt. . .	Colour-Sergeant.
Comdt.	Commandant.
Comm.	Commander.
Comr.	Commissioner.
Comy.-Gen. . .	Commissary-General.
C.O.O.	Chief Ordnance Officer.
Corr. Mem. or Fell.	Corresponding Member or Fellow.
C.O.S.	Charity Organization Society.
C.P.A.	Certified Public Accountant.
Cpl.	Corporal.
C.P.R.	Canadian Pacific Railway.
C.P.S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C.Q.M.S. . . .	Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.
C.R.	Community of the Resurrection.

C.S.	Civil Service.
C.S.C.	Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
C.S.M.	Company Sergeant-Major.
C.SS.R.	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist Order).
C.U.	Cambridge University.
C.U.A.C.	Cambridge University Athletic Club.
C.U.A.F.C.	Cambridge University Association Football Club.
C.U.B.C.	Cambridge University Boat Club.
C.U.C.C.	Cambridge University Cricket Club.
C.U.R.U.F.C.	Cambridge University Rugby Union Football Club.
C.V.O.	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
D.A.A.G.	Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.
D.A.C.G.	Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General.
D.A.D.O.S.	Deputy Assistant Director of Ordnance Services.
D.A.D.Q.	Deputy Assistant Director of Quartering.
D.A.G.	Deputy-Adjutant-General.
D.A.Q.M.G.	Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
D.A.R.	Daughters of the American Revolution.
D.B.E.	Dame Commander Order of the British Empire.
D.C.Ae.	Diploma of the College of Aeronautics.
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.M.	Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.C.T.	Doctor of Christian Theology.
D.C.V.O.	Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.M.S.	Deputy Director of Medical Services.
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering.
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.G.	(<i>Dei Gratia</i>) by the grace of God; Dragoon Guards.
D.G.M.S.	Director-General of Medical Services.
D.G.M.W.	Director-General of Military Works.
D.L.	Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.L.I.	Durham Light Infantry.
D.Litt. or D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature.
D.M.	Doctor of Medicine, Oxford University.
D.M.R.E.	Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy.
D.M.S.	Director of Medical Services.
Doc. Eng.	Doctor of Engineering.
D.O.M.	Deo Optimo Maximo.
D.O.S.	Director of Ordnance Services.
D.P.H.	Diploma in Public Health.
D.Phil.	Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr.	Doctor; Debtor.
D.R.C.O.G.	Diploma of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
Dr. Univ. Par.	Doctor of University of Paris.
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross.
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science.
D.S.M.	Distinguished Service Medal.
D.S.O.	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
D.Theol.	Doctor of Theology.
Dunelm	(Bishop of) Durham.
Ebor.	(Archbishop of) York.
E.D.	Efficiency Decoration.
E.G.M.	Empire Gallantry Medal.
E.I.	East Indian.
E.I.C.S.	East India Company's Service.
E.M.	Earl Marshal.
E.N.S.A.	Entertainments National Services Association.
E.R.	<i>Edwardus Rex</i> (King Edward), also <i>Elizabetha Regina</i> (Queen Elizabeth).
E.R.D.	Emergency Reserve Decoration.
F.A.	Football Association.
F.A.A.	Fleet Air Arm.
F.A.C.C.A.	Fellow of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
F.A.C.S.	Fellow American College of Surgeons.
F.A.G.S.	Fellow American Geographical Society.
F.A.I.	Fellow of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.
F.A.I.A.	Fellow of the Association of International Accountants.
F.A.I.I.	Fellow Australian Insurance Institute.
F.A.L.P.A.	Fellow Incorporated Society Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents.
F.A.N.Y.S.	First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Service.
F.A.S.	Fellow Antiquarian Society.
F.A.S.B.	Fellow Asiatic Society of Bengal.
F.B.A.	Fellow British Academy.
F.B.A.A.	Fellow of the British Association of Accountants and Auditors.
F.B.I.	Federation of British Industries.
F.B.O.A.	Fellow British Optical Association.
F.B.O.U.	Fellow British Ornithologists' Union.
F.B.S.	Fellow Botanical Society.
F.B.S.E.	Fellow Botanical Society, Edinburgh.
F.C.A.	Fellow Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.C.S.	Fellow Corporation of Certified Secretaries.

F.C.G.I.	.	.	Fellow City and Guilds of London Institute.
F.C.I.A.	.	.	Fellow Corporation of Insurance Agents.
F.C.I.B.	.	.	Fellow Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
F.C.I.I.	.	.	Fellow Chartered Insurance Institute.
F.C.I.S.	.	.	Fellow Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
F.C.P.	.	.	Fellow College of Preceptors.
F.C.S.	.	.	Fellow Chemical Society.
F.C.T.B.	.	.	Fellow College of Teachers of the Blind.
F.C.W.A.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.
F.E.I.S.	.	.	Fellow Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S.	.	.	Fellow Entomological Society.
F.F.A.	.	.	Fellow Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.A.S.	.	.	Fellow Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
F.F.I.	.	.	Fellow Faculty of Insurance.
F.G.I.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Certificated Grocers.
F.G.O.	.	.	Fellow Guild of Organists.
F.G.S.	.	.	Fellow Geological Society.
F.H.A.S.	.	.	Fellow Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
F.H.S.	.	.	Fellow Historical Society.
F.I.A.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.A.A.	.	.	Fellow Architect Member Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.
F.I.A.C.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Company Accountants.
F.I.A.M.A.	.	.	Fellow of the Incorporated Advertising Managers' Association.
F.I.Arb.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Arbitrators.
F.I.A.S.	.	.	Fellow Surveyor Member Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.
F.I.B.D.	.	.	Fellow Institute of British Decorators.
F.I.C.S.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers.
F.Inst.D.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Directors.
F.I.F.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Fuel.
F.I.H.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Hygiene.
F.I.I.A.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Industrial Administration.
F.I.Inst.	.	.	Fellow Imperial Institute.
F.I.L.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Linguists.
F.I.M.T.A.	.	.	Fellow of Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.
F.Inc.S.T.	.	.	Fellow Incorporated Society of Shorthand Teachers.
F.Inst.P.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Physics.
F.I.O.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
F.I.O.B.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Builders.
F.I.P.I.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Patentees (Incorporated).
F.I.P.S.	.	.	Fellow Institute of Private Secretaries.
F.I.S.E.	.	.	Fellow Institution of Structural Engineers.

F.I.W.T.	Fellow Institute of Wireless Technology.
F.J.I.	Fellow Institute of Journalists.
F.K.C.	Fellow King's College.
F.L.A.	Fellow Library Association.
F.L.A.A.	Fellow London Association of Certified Accountants (now F.A.C.C.A., <i>q.v.</i>).
F.L.A.S.	Fellow Land Agents' Society.
F.L.G.A.	Fellow Local Government Association.
F.L.S.	Fellow Linnean Society.
F.M.	Field-Marshal.
F.M.S.	Federated Malay States.
F.O.	Foreign Office.
F.O.	Field Officer.
F.Ph.S.	Fellow of the Philosophical Society of England.
F.Phys.S.	Fellow Physical Society.
F.R.A.D.	Fellow of the Royal Academy of Dancing.
F.R.Ac.S.	Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society.
F.R.A.I.	Fellow Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.	Fellow Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.	Fellow Royal Astronomical Society ; Royal Asiatic Society.
F.R.B.S.	Fellow Royal Botanic Society.
F.R.C.I.	Fellow Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.M.	Fellow Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.	Fellow Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.O.G.	Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
F.R.C.P.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.P.I.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.
F.R.C.S.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.
F.R.C.V.S.	Fellow Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.Ec.S.	Fellow Royal Economic Society.
F.R.E.S.	Fellow Royal Empire Society.
F.R.F.P.S.G.	Fellow Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.R.G.S.	Fellow Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.Hist.S.	Fellow Royal Historical Society.
F.R.H.S.	Fellow Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.I.	Fellow Royal Institution.
F.R.I.B.A.	Fellow Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.I.C.	Fellow Royal Institute of Chemistry.
F.R.I.C.S.	Fellow Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
F.R.Met.S.	Fellow Royal Meteorological Society.

F.R.M.S.	.	.	Fellow Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.N.S.A.	.	.	Fellow Royal School of Naval Architecture.
F.R.P.S.	.	.	Fellow Royal Photographic Society.
F.R.P.S.L.	.	.	Fellow Royal Philatelic Society, London.
F.R.S.	.	.	Fellow Royal Society.
F.R.S.A.	.	.	Fellow Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.A.I.	.	.	Fellow Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
F.R.San.I.	.	.	Fellow Royal Sanitary Institute.
F.R.S.C.	.	.	Fellow Royal Society of Canada.
F.R.S.E.	.	.	Fellow Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.G.S.	.	.	Fellow Royal Scottish Geographical Society.
F.R.S.L.	.	.	Fellow Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S.A.	.	.	Fellow Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F.R.S.S.I.	.	.	Fellow Royal Statistical Society of Ireland.
F.R.U.I.	.	.	Fellow Royal University of Ireland.
F.R.V.A.	.	.	Fellow Incorporated Association of Rating and Valuation Officers.
F.R.Z.S.Scot.	.	.	Fellow of the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland.
F.S.A.	.	.	Fellow Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.A.	.	.	Fellow Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
F.S.Arc.	.	.	Fellow Society of Architects.
F.S.A.Scot.	.	.	Fellow Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.M.C.	.	.	Fellow Spectacle Makers Company.
F.S.S.	.	.	Fellow Statistical Society.
F.S.Sc.A.	.	.	Fellow Society of Science and Art of London.
F.T.C.D.	.	.	Fellow Trinity College, Dublin.
F.T.C.L.	.	.	Fellow Trinity College of Music, London.
F.T.I.	.	.	Fellow Textile Institute.
F.Z.S.	.	.	Fellow Zoological Society.
F.Z.S.Scot.	.	.	Fellow Zoological Society of Scotland (now F.R.Z.S.Scot., <i>q.v.</i>).
G.B.E.	.	.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire.
G.C.	.	.	George Cross.
G.C.B.	.	.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H.	.	.	Knight Grand Cross of Hanover.
G.C.I.E.	.	.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G.	.	.	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I.	.	.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O.	.	.	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
G.F.T.U.	.	.	General Federation of Trade Unions.
G.M.	.	.	George Medal.

ABBREVIATIONS

11

G.M.C.	.	General Medical Council.
G.O.C.	.	General Officer Commanding.
G.O.C.-in-C.	.	General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
G.Ph.	.	Graduate in Pharmacy.
G.R.	.	<i>Georgius Rex</i> (King George).
Grad.I.A.E.	.	Graduate Institution of Automobile Engineers.
G.R.C.M.	.	Graduate Royal College of Music.
G.R.S.M.	.	Graduate Royal School of Music.
H.A.C.	.	Honourable Artillery Company.
H.B.M.	.	Her Britannic Majesty.
H.E.	.	His Excellency.
H.E.H.	.	His (or Her) Exalted Highness.
H.E.I.C.	.	Honourable East India Company.
H.E.I.C.S.	.	Honourable East India Company's Service.
H.F.R.A.	.	Honorary Fellow of the Royal Academy.
H.G.	.	Home Guard.
H.H.	.	His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness.
H.I.H.	.	His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.I.M.	.	His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
H.L.I.	.	Highland Light Infantry.
H.M.	.	His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.A.S.	.	Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.C.S.	.	Her Majesty's Canadian Ship.
H.M.I.	.	Her Majesty's Inspector.
H.M.I.S.	.	Her Majesty's Indian Ship.
H.M.S.	.	Her Majesty's Ship.
H.M.S.O.	.	Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Hon.	.	Honourable; honorary.
Hon.F.R.A.M.	.	Honorary Fellow Royal Academy of Music.
Hon.M.I.A.E.	.	Honorary Member Institution Automobile En- gineers.
Hon.R.A.M.	.	Honorary Member Royal Academy of Music.
H.R.A.	.	Honorary Royal Academician.
H.R.C.A.	.	Honorary Member Royal Cambrian Academy.
H.R.H.	.	His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.H.A.	.	Honorary Member of Royal Hibernian Academy.
H.R.S.A.	.	Honorary Member of Royal Scottish Academy.
H.S.H.	.	His (or Her) Serene Highness.
I.A.	.	Indian Army.
I.A.A.A.	.	Irish Amateur Athletic Association.
I.A.E.	.	Institution of Automobile Engineers.
I.A.L.	.	Irish Academy of Letters.
I.B.E.	.	Institute of British Engineers.

I.C.E.	. . .	Institution of Civil Engineers.
I.C.I.	. . .	Imperial Chemical Industries.
I.C.S.	. . .	Indian Civil Service.
I.E.E.	. . .	Institution of Electrical Engineers.
I.F.S.	. . .	Irish Free State.
I.H.S.	. . .	<i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> (Jesus the Saviour of Men), more correctly IHΣ, the first three letters of the name of Jesus in Greek.
I.H.V.E.	. . .	Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.
I.L.O.	. . .	International Labour Office.
I.L.P.	. . .	Independent Labour Party.
I.M.A.	. . .	Indian Military Academy.
I.M.D.	. . .	Indian Medical Department.
I.M.E.A.	. . .	Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association.
I.Mech.E.	. . .	Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
I.M.N.S.	. . .	Imperial Military Nursing Service.
I.M.S.	. . .	Indian Medical Service.
I.M.T.	. . .	Institute of Motor Trade.
I.N.	. . .	Indian Navy.
I.N.A.	. . .	Institution of Naval Architects.
Inst.Act.	. . .	Institute of Actuaries.
Inst.C.E.	. . .	Institution of Civil Engineers.
Inst.E.E.	. . .	Institution of Electrical Engineers.
Inst.M.E.	. . .	Institute of Marine Engineers.
Inst.Mech.E.	. . .	Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
I.O.G.T.	. . .	International Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F.	. . .	Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.P.	. . .	Institute Painters in Oil Colours.
I.S.C.	. . .	Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.M.	. . .	Imperial Service Medal.
I.S.O.	. . .	Imperial Service Order.
I.S.R.	. . .	Indian State Railways.
J. (JJ.)	. . .	Justice (Justices).
J.A.	. . .	Judge-Advocate.
J.A.G.	. . .	Judge Advocate-General.
J.G.T.C.	. . .	Junior Girls' Training Corps.
J.P.	. . .	Justice of the Peace.
J.T.C.	. . .	Junior Training Corps.
K.A.R.	. . .	King's African Rifles.
K.B.	. . .	Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath (seldom used).
K.B.E.	. . .	Knight Commander Order of the British Empire.
K.C.	. . .	King's Counsel.
K.C.B.	. . .	Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.C.	. . .	Commander of Order of Crown, Belgian and Congo Free State.

ABBREVIATIONS

13

K.C.H.	.	.	Knight Commander of Hanover.
K.C.I.E.	.	.	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.L.	.	.	King's College, London.
K.C.M.G.	.	.	Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.	.	.	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.	.	.	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.E.H.	.	.	King Edward's Horse.
K.G.	.	.	Knight of the Order of the Garter.
K.G.F.	.	.	Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H.	.	.	Knight of Hanover.
K.H.C.	.	.	Hon. Chaplain to the King.
K.H.P.	.	.	Hon. Physician to the King.
K.H.S.	.	.	Hon. Surgeon to the King; Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.
K.i.H.	.	.	Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.
K.L.H.	.	.	Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M.	.	.	Knight of Malta.
K.O.R.R.	.	.	King's Own Royal Regiment.
K.O.S.B.	.	.	King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.O.Y.L.I.	.	.	King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K.P.	.	.	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
K.P.M.	.	.	King's Police Medal.
K.R.C.	.	.	Knight of the Red Cross.
K.R.R.	.	.	King's Royal Rifles.
K.R.R.C.	.	.	King's Royal Rifle Corps.
K.S.	.	.	King's Scholar.
K.S.G.	.	.	Knight of St. Gregory.
K.S.L.I.	.	.	King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
K.T.	.	.	Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Kt. or Knt.	.	.	Knight.
L.A.C.	.	.	Leading Aircraftman.
L.A.H. (Dublin)	.	.	Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
L.A.M.	.	.	London Academy of Music.
L.C.C.	.	.	London County Council.
L.Ch.	.	.	Licentiate in Surgery.
L.C.J.	.	.	Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.P.	.	.	Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.Div.	.	.	Licentiate in Divinity.
L.D.S.	.	.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
L.F.B.	.	.	London Fire Brigade.
L.F.P.S.	.	.	Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
L.G.U.	.	.	Ladies' Golf Union.
L.H.D.	.	.	(<i>Literarum Humaniorum Doctor</i>) Doctor of Literature.

L.I.	Light Infantry.
Lic.Med.	Licentiate in Medicine.
Lit.	Literature; Literary.
Lit.D.	Doctor of Literature.
Lit.Hum.	(<i>Literæ Humaniores</i>) Classics.
Litt.D.	Doctor of Literature.
L.J.	Lord Justice.
L.L.A.	Lady Literate in Arts.
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws.
LL.M.	Master of Laws.
L.M.	Licentiate in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery Society of Apothecaries, London.
L.P.T.B.	London Passenger Transport Board.
L.R.A.D.	Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Dancing.
L.R.A.M.	Licentiate Royal Academy of Music.
L.R.B.	London Rifle Brigade.
L.R.C.M.	Licentiate Royal College of Music.
L.R.C.P.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.E.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
L.R.C.P.I.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
L.R.C.S.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.R.C.S.E.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.I.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
L.R.C.V.S.	Licentiate Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
L.R.F.P.S.	Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
L.R.I.B.A.	Licentiate Royal Institute of British Architects.
L.S.A.	Licentiate Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.O.	London Symphony Orchestra.
L.T.C.L.	Licentiate Trinity College of Music, London.
L.Th.	Licentiate in Theology.
L.T.M.	Licentiate in Tropical Medicine.
M.	Monsieur.
M.A.	Master of Arts.
M.A.B.	Metropolitan Asylums Board.
M.A.I.	Master of Engineering (<i>Magister in Arte Ingeniaria</i>).
M.A.O.	Master of Obstetric Art.
M.A.S.	Master of Applied Science.
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B.E.	Member Order of the British Empire.
M.B.O.U.	Member British Ornithologists' Union.
M.C.	Military Cross; Master of Ceremonies.
M.C.C.	Marylebone Cricket Club.

ABBREVIATIONS

15

M.Ch. . . .	Master in Surgery.
M.Ch.D. . . .	Master in Dental Surgery.
M.Ch.Orth. . . .	Master in Orthopaedic Surgery.
M.C.L. . . .	Master of Civil Law.
M.C.M.E.S. . . .	Member Civil and Mech. Engineers' Society.
M.Com. . . .	Master of Commerce.
M.C.P. . . .	Member of Colonial Parliament; Member of College of Preceptors.
M.C.S. . . .	Malayan Civil Service.
M.D. . . .	Doctor of Medicine.
M.D.S. . . .	Master in Dental Surgery.
M.E.C. . . .	Member Executive Council.
M.E.F. . . .	Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.
M.E.I.C. . . .	Member Engineering Institute of Canada.
M.Eng. . . .	Master of Engineering.
M.F.H. . . .	Master of Foxhounds.
M.G.I. . . .	Member Institute of Certificated Grocers.
M.H. . . .	Master of Hygiene (Liverpool University).
M.H.A. . . .	Member of House of Assembly.
M.H.K. . . .	Member of the House of Keys.
M.H.R. . . .	Member House of Representatives.
M.Hy. . . .	Master of Hygiene.
M.I.A. . . .	Member of the Institute of Arbitrators.
M.I.A.A. . . .	Member of the Institute of Automobile Assessors.
M.I.A.E. . . .	Member Institute of Automobile Engineers.
M.I.A.M.A. . . .	Member of the Incorporated Advertising Managers' Association.
M.I.Chem.E. . . .	Member Institution of Chemical Engineers.
M.I.E.E. . . .	Member Institution of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Fire E. . . .	Member Institute of Fire Engineers.
M.I.Loco.E. . . .	Member Institute of Locomotive Engineers.
M.I.Mar.E. . . .	Member Institute of Marine Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E. . . .	Member Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.Min.E. . . .	Member Institution of Mining Engineers.
M.I.M.M. . . .	Member Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.
M.I.M.T. . . .	Member Institute of the Motor Trade.
M.I.N.A. . . .	Member Institution of Naval Architects.
M.Inst.B.E. . . .	Member Institute of British Engineers.
M.Inst.C.E. . . .	Member Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.Inst.Gas E. . . .	Member Institution of Gas Engineers.
M.Inst.M.E. . . .	Member Institution of Mining Engineers.
M.Inst.Met. . . .	Member Institute of Metals.
M.Inst.P.T. . . .	Member Institute of Petroleum Technologists.
M.Inst.R.A. . . .	Member Institute of Registered Architects.
M.Inst.T. . . .	Member Institute of Transport.
M.Inst.W.E. . . .	Member Institution of Water Engineers.

16 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

M.I.O.B.	Member Institute of Builders.
M.I.P.E.	Member Institution of Production Engineers.
M.I.S.I.	Member Iron and Steel Institute.
M.I.Struct.E.	Member Institution Structural Engineers.
M.I.W.T.	Member Institute of Wireless Technology.
M.J.I.	Member Institute of Journalists.
M.J.S.	Member Japan Society.
M.K.W.	Military Knight of Windsor.
M.L.	Licentiate in Medicine.
M.L.A.	Member Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C.	Member Legislative Council.
Mlle	<i>Mademoiselle</i> (Miss).
M.L.S.B.	Member London School Board.
M.L.S.C.	Member London Society of Compositors.
M.M.	Military Medal.
Mme	Madame.
Mngr.	Monsignor.
Mods.	Moderations (Oxford).
M.O.H.	Master of Otter Hounds; Medical Officer of Health.
M.O.I.	Ministry of Information.
Most Revd.	Most Reverend (of an Archbishop and Bishop of Meath).
M.P.	Member of Parliament.
M.P.C.	Member of Parliament, Canada.
M.P.P.	Member of Provincial Parliament.
M.P.S.	Member Pharmaceutical Society; Member Philological Society; Member Physical Society.
M.R.	Master of the Rolls.
M.R.Ae.S.	Member Royal Aeronautical Society.
M.R.A.S.	Member Royal Asiatic Society; Member Royal Academy of Science.
M.R.C.	Medical Research Council.
M.R.C.C.	Member Royal College of Chemistry.
M.R.C.O.	Member Royal College of Organists.
M.R.C.O.G.	Member of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
M.R.C.P.	Member Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.P.E.	Member Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
M.R.C.P.I.	Member Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
M.R.C.S.	Member Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.S.E.	Member Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
M.R.C.S.I.	Member Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
M.R.C.V.S.	Member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.	Member Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A.	Member Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.San.I.	Member Royal Sanitary Institute.

ABBREVIATIONS

17

M.R.S.T.	.	Member Royal Society of Teachers.
M.R.U.S.I.	.	Member Royal United Service Institute.
M.S.	.	Master of Surgery.
MS., MSS.	.	Manuscript, Manuscripts.
M.S.A.	.	Member Society of Architects.
M.S.C.	.	Madras Staff Corps; Metropolitan Special Constabulary.
M.Sc.	.	Master of Science.
M.S.D.	.	Master Surgeon Dentist.
M.S.H.	.	Master of Stag-hounds.
M.S.M.	.	Meritorious Service Medal.
M.T.B.	.	Motor Torpedo Boat.
M.T.P.I.	.	Member Town Planning Institute.
Mus.B.	.	Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D.	.	Doctor of Music.
Mus.M.	.	Master of Music.
M.V.O.	.	Member Royal Victorian Order.
M.W.B.	.	Metropolitan Water Board.
N.A.	.	National Academician.
N.A.A.F.I.	.	Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
N.B.A.	.	North British Academy.
N.B.S.	.	National Broadcasting Service (of New Zealand).
N.C.B.	.	National Coal Board.
N.C.U.	.	National Cyclists' Union.
N.D.A.	.	National Diploma in Agriculture.
N.D.C.	.	National Defence Corps.
N.E.C.Inst.	.	North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.
N.F.S.	.	National Fire Service.
N.F.U.	.	National Farmers' Union.
N.H.R.U.	.	National Home Reading Union.
N.I.	.	Native Infantry.
N.I.R.A.	.	National Industrial Recovery Act (U.S.A.).
N.L.F.	.	National Liberal Federation.
N.P.	.	Notary Public.
N.R.A.	.	National Rifle Association.
N.S.	.	National Society.
N.S.A.	.	National Skating Association.
N.S.C.	.	National Savings Committee.
N.S.P.C.C.	.	National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.U.T.	.	National Union of Teachers.
N.U.T.N.	.	National Union of Trained Nurses.

18 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

N.U.W.W.	.	.	National Union of Women Workers.
N.V.B.	.	.	National Volunteer Brigade.
O.B.E.	.	.	Officer Order of the British Empire.
O.C.	.	.	Officer Commanding.
O.C.T.U.	.	.	Officer Cadet Training Unit.
O.E.D.	.	.	Oxford English Dictionary.
O.F.M.	.	.	Order of Friars Minor.
O.H.B.M.S.	.	.	On Her Britannic Majesty's Service.
O.H.M.S.	.	.	On Her Majesty's Service.
O.L.	.	.	Officer of the Order of Leopold.
O.M.	.	.	Order of Merit.
O.M.I.	.	.	Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
O.P.	.	.	<i>Ordinis Prædicatorum</i> =of the Order of Preachers (Dominican ecclesiastical title).
O.S.A.	.	.	Ontario Society of Artists; Order of St. Augustine.
O.S.B.	.	.	Order of St. Benedict.
O.S.D.	.	.	Order of St. Dominic.
O.S.F.C.	.	.	Order of St. Francis (Capuchin).
O.U.A.C.	.	.	Oxford University Athletic Club.
O.U.A.F.C.	.	.	Oxford University Association Football Club.
O.U.B.C.	.	.	Oxford University Boating Club.
O.U.C.C.	.	.	Oxford University Cricket Club.
O.U.D.S.	.	.	Oxford University Dramatic Society.
O.U.R.F.C.	.	.	Oxford University Rugby Football Club.
P.A.A.D.C.	.	.	Principal Air Aide-de-camp.
P.C.	.	.	Privy Councillor.
P.C.M.O.	.	.	Principal Colonial Medical Officer.
P.F.	.	.	Procurator-Fiscal.
Ph.B.	.	.	Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.C.	.	.	Pharmaceutical Chemist.
Ph.D.	.	.	Doctor of Philosophy.
P.M.G.	.	.	Postmaster-General.
P.M.O.	.	.	Principal Medical Officer.
P.M.R.A.F.N.S.	.	.	Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.
P.M.S.	.	.	President Miniature Society.
P.N.E.U.	.	.	Parents' National Educational Union.
P.O.O.	.	.	Principal Ordnance Officer.
P.R.A.	.	.	President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.C.A.	.	.	President Royal Cambrian Academy.
P.R.H.A.	.	.	President Royal Hibernian Academy.
P.P.R.A.	.	.	Past President of the Royal Academy.

ABBREVIATIONS

19

P.R.I. . . .	President Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
P.R.S. . . .	President Royal Society.
P.R.S.A. . . .	President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.R.S.E. . . .	President Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Pte. . . .	Private (soldier).
P.W.D. . . .	Public Works Department.
Q.A.I.M.N.S. . . .	Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Q.A.L.A.S. . . .	Qualified Associate of the Land Agents' Society.
Q.A.R.N.N.S. . . .	Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.
Q.C. . . .	Queen's Counsel.
Q.H.P. . . .	Queen's Honorary Physician.
Q.M.G. . . .	Quartermaster-General.
Q.P.M. . . .	Queen's Police Medal.
Q.S. . . .	Queen's Scholar
R.A. . . .	Royal Academician; Royal Artillery.
R.A.A.F. . . .	Royal Australian Air Force.
R.A.C. . . .	Royal Armoured Corps; Royal Automobile Club; Royal Agricultural College.
R.A.Ch.D. . . .	Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
R.A.E.C. . . .	Royal Army Educational Corps.
R.A.F. . . .	Royal Air Force.
R.A.F.R. . . .	Royal Air Force Regiment.
R.A.F.V.R. . . .	Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve.
R.A.M. . . .	Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C. . . .	Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N. . . .	Royal Australian Navy.
R.Aux.A.F. . . .	Royal Auxiliary Air Force.
R.A.O.C. . . .	Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.P.C. . . .	Royal Army Pay Corps.
R.A.S. . . .	Royal Astronomical or Asiatic Society.
R.A.S.C. . . .	Royal Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C. . . .	Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B. . . .	Rifle Brigade.
R.B.A. . . .	Royal Society of British Artists.
R.B.C. . . .	Royal British Colonial Society of Artists.
R.B.S. . . .	Royal Society of British Sculptors.
R.C. . . .	Roman Catholic.
R.C.A. . . .	Member Royal Cambrian Academy.
R.C.A.F. . . .	Royal Canadian Air Force.
R.C.M.P. . . .	Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
R.C.N. . . .	Royal Canadian Navy.

20 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

R.C.O.	. . .	Royal College of Organists.
R.C.P.	. . .	Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.S.	. . .	Royal College of Surgeons; Royal College of Science.
R.C.V.S.	. . .	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
R.D.	. . .	Rural Dean; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.
R.D.C.	. . .	Rural District Council; Royal Defence Corps.
R.D.I.	. . .	Royal Designer for Industry.
R.E.	. . .	Royal Engineers; Fellow of Royal Society of Painter Etchers.
Reg.Prof.	. . .	Regius Professor.
R.E.M.E.	. . .	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.
R.F.A.	. . .	Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A.	. . .	Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.G.S.	. . .	Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.A.	. . .	Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G.	. . .	Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S.	. . .	Royal Humane Society; Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society.
R.I.	. . .	Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours Rhode Island.
R.I.A.	. . .	Royal Irish Academy.
R.I.A.S.C.	. . .	Royal Indian Army Service Corps.
R.I.B.A.	. . .	Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.B.S.	. . .	Royal Institute of British Sculptors.
R.I.E.C.	. . .	Royal Indian Engineering College.
R.I.M.	. . .	Royal Indian Marine.
R.I.N.	. . .	Royal Indian Navy.
R.M.	. . .	Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate.
R.M.A.	. . .	Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.A.*	. . .	Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
R.M.C.*	. . .	Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
R.M.L.I.	. . .	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.M.S.	. . .	Royal Microscopical Society; Royal Mail Steamer; Royal Society of Miniature Painters.
R.M.S.M.	. . .	Royal Military School of Music.
R.N.	. . .	Royal Navy.
R.N.L.I.	. . .	Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
R.N.R.	. . .	Royal Naval Reserve.
R.N.V.R.	. . .	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.N.V.S.R.	. . .	Royal Naval Volunteer Supplementary Reserve.
R.N.Z.N.	. . .	Royal New Zealand Navy.
R.O.C.	. . .	Royal Observer Corps.
R.O.I.	. . .	Royal Institute of Oil Painters.

* Now combined as Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

ABBREVIATIONS

21

R.P.S. . . .	Royal Photographic Society.
R.R.C. . . .	Royal Red Cross (Lady of).
R.S.A. . . .	Royal Scottish Academy or Academician.
R.S.A.A.F. . . .	Royal South African Air Force.
R.S.Arts . . .	Royal Society of Arts.
R.S.E. . . .	Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.F.S.R. . . .	Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.
R.Signals . . .	Royal Corps of Signals.
R.S.L. . . .	Royal Society of Literature.
R.S.M. . . .	Regimental Sergeant-Major; Royal School of Mines; Royal Society of Medicine.
R.S.P.C.A. . . .	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.S.P.P. . . .	Royal Society of Portrait Painters.
R.S.S. . . .	Fellow of the Royal Society.
R.S.W.S. . . .	Royal Scottish Water-Colour Society.
R.T.C. . . .	Royal Tank Corps.
Rt. Hon. . . .	Right Honourable.
R.T.O. . . .	Railway Transport Officer.
Rt. Rev. . . .	Right Reverend (of a Bishop).
R.T.R. . . .	Royal Tank Regiment.
R.T.S. . . .	Royal Toxophilite Society.
R.T.Y.C. . . .	Royal Thames Yacht Club.
R.U. . . .	Rugby Union.
R.U.I. . . .	Royal University of Ireland.
R.U.R. . . .	Royal Ulster Rifles.
R.U.S.I. . . .	Royal United Service Institution.
R.U.S.Mus. . . .	Royal United Service Museum.
R.V.C. . . .	Royal Victorian Chain.
R.V.C.I. . . .	Royal Veterinary College of Ireland.
R.W.A. . . .	Member of Royal West of England Academy.
R.W.S. . . .	Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
R.Y.S. . . .	Royal Yacht Squadron.
Sarum	(Bishop of) Salisbury.
S.A.S.O. . . .	Senior Air Staff Officer.
S.C.A.P.A. . . .	Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising.
Sc.B. . . .	Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D. . . .	Doctor of Science.
S.C.F. . . .	Senior Chaplain to the Forces.
S.C.L. . . .	Student in Civil Law.
S.C.M. . . .	State Certified Midwife.
S.D.F. . . .	Social Democratic Federation.
S.G. . . .	Solicitor-General; Scots Guards.
S.G.M. . . .	Sea Gallantry Medal.

S.J.	Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
S.L.	Serjeant-at-Law.
S.M.E.	School of Military Engineering.
S.P.C.K.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G.	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R.	<i>Senatus Populusque Romanus</i> (The Senate and People of Rome).
S.P.R.	Society for Psychical Research.
S.P.R.C.	Society for Prevention and Relief of Cancer.
S.P.R.L.	Society for Promotion of Religion and Learning.
S.P.S.P.	St. Peter and St. Paul (The Papal Seal).
S.P.V.D.	Society for the Prevention of Venereal Disease.
S.R.	Special Reserve.
S.R.I.	Holy Roman Empire.
S.R.N.	State Registered Nurse.
S.R.O.	Supplementary Reserve of Officers.
S.R.S.	Fellow of the Royal Society (<i>Societatis Regiæ Socius</i>).
S.S.C.	Solicitor before Supreme Court (Scotland).
S.S.J.E.	Society of St. John the Evangelist.
S.S.M.	Society of the Sacred Mission.
S.S.U.	Sunday School Union.
S.T.D.	<i>Sacra Theologiæ Doctor</i> (Doctor of Sacred Theology).
S.T.L.	<i>Sacra Theologiæ Lector</i> (Reader or a Professor of Sacred Theology).
S.T.M.	<i>Sacra Theologiæ Magister</i> (Master of Sacred Theology).
S.T.P.	<i>Sacra Theologiæ Professor</i> (Professor of Divinity, old form of D.D.).
T.A.	Territorial Army.
T.A.A.	Territorial Army Association.
T.A.N.S.	Territorial Army Nursing Service.
T.C.D.	Trinity College, Dublin.
T.D.	Territorial Decoration.
T.F.	Territorial Forces.
T.I.H.	Their Imperial Highnesses.
T.L.S.	Territorial Long Service Medal.
T.R.C.	Thames Rowing Club; Tithes Rent Charge.
T.R.H.	Their Royal Highnesses.
T.S.D.	Tertiary of St. Dominick.
T.S.H.	Their Serene Highnesses.
T.U.C.	Trades Union Council.
T.Y.C.	Thames Yacht Club.
U.C.	University College.
U.D.C.	Urban District Council; Union of Democratic Control.

ABBREVIATIONS

23

U.F.	United Free Church.
U.K.	United Kingdom.
U.N.O.	United Nations Organization.
U.N.E.S.C.O.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.P.	United Presbyterian.
U.P.C.	United Presbyterian Church.
U.S.A.	United States of America.
U.S.A.C.	United States Air Corps.
U.S.C.L.	United Society for Christian Literature.
U.S.I.	United Service Institution.
U.S.N.	United States Navy.
U.S.N.A.	United States Naval Academy.
U.S.S.R.	Russia (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).
V.A.	Victoria and Albert (The Royal Order of).
V.A.D.	Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C.	Victoria Cross.
V.D.	Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
Ven.	Venerable.
Very Revd.	Very Reverend.
Vice-Adm.	Vice-Admiral.
V.M.H.	Victoria Medal of Honour (Royal Horticultural Society) for Horticulture.
V.P.	Vice-President.
V.R.	<i>Victoria Regina</i> (Queen Victoria).
V.R.D.	Volunteer Reserve Decoration.
V.R. et I.	<i>Victoria Regina et Imperatrix</i> (Victoria Queen and Empress).
W.A.A.C.	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.
W.Afr.R.	West African Regiment.
W.I.R.	West India Regiment.
W.L.A.	Women's Land Army.
W.L.F.	Women's Liberal Federation.
W.M.T.C.	Women's Mechanized Transport Corps.
W.O.	War Office.
W.R.A.C.	Women's Royal Army Corps.
W.R.A.F.	Women's Royal Air Force.
W.R.N.S.	Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S.	Writer to the Signet.
W.S.P.U.	Women's Social and Political Union.
W.V.S.	Women's Voluntary Service.
Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association.

SOME PRONUNCIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES

a	.	.	as in cat
ah	.	.	as in father
ay	.	.	as in day
g	.	.	as in good
i	.	.	as in pin
ō	.	.	as in home

o	.	.	as in dog
ōō	.	.	as in food
oo	.	.	as in hood
ow	.	.	as in how
y	.	.	as in spy

Abergavenny	.	Aber- <i>gen</i> -i.	Archdall	.	<i>Arch</i> -dale.
Abingdon	.	<i>Ab</i> -bingdon.	Ardagh	.	<i>Ar</i> -da.
Abinger	.	<i>Ab</i> -binjer.	Ardee	.	<i>Ar</i> -dee.
Acheson	.	<i>Ach</i> -ison.	Ardilaun	.	<i>Ardi-lawn</i>
Achonry	.	<i>Acon</i> -ri.	Argyll	.	<i>Ar</i> -gyle.
Ackroyd	.	<i>Ack</i> -roid.	Armagh	.	<i>Ar</i> -mah.
Adye	.	<i>Ay</i> -di.	Ashburnham	.	<i>Ash</i> -burnam.
Aflalo	.	<i>Af-lab</i> -lo.	Ashburton	.	<i>Ash</i> -burton.
Agate	.	<i>Ay</i> -gat.	Ashcombe	.	<i>Ash</i> -com.
Ailesbury	.	<i>Ayls</i> -bri.	Assheton	.	<i>Ash</i> -ton.
Ailsa	.	<i>Ayl</i> -sa.	Athenry	.	<i>Athen</i> -ry.
Aitchison	.	<i>Aych</i> -ison.	Atherton	.	<i>Ath</i> -erton.
Akerman	.	<i>Ack</i> -erman.	Athlumney	.	<i>Ath-lum</i> -ni.
Akers-Douglas	.	<i>Ay</i> -kers- <i>Dug</i> -glas.	Atholl	.	<i>Ath</i> -ol.
Alcester	.	<i>Aw</i> -ster.	Avoch	.	Aukh.
Aldenham	.	<i>Awl</i> -dnam.	Ayers	.	Airs.
Alington	.	<i>Al</i> -ington.	Ayerst	.	<i>A</i> -urst.
Alleyne	.	<i>Al-lane</i> , <i>Al</i> -len.	Ayscough	.	<i>Ack</i> -ew.
Allhusen	.	<i>Al</i> - <i>hew</i> -sen.	Auchinleck	.	<i>Aff</i> -leck.
Alma-Tadema	.	<i>Al</i> -ma- <i>Tad</i> -dema.	Auchterlonie	.	<i>Aukb</i> -ter- <i>lōn</i> -i.
Almond	.	<i>Ab</i> -mond.	Ava	.	<i>Ab</i> -va.
Alnmouth	.	<i>Ayl</i> -mouth.			
Alnwick	.	<i>An</i> -nick.	Baden-Powell	.	<i>Bay</i> -dn- <i>Pō</i> -ell.
Alresford	.	<i>Awl</i> -sford.	Bagehot	.	<i>Baj</i> -jut.
Althorp	.	<i>Awl</i> -trup.	Baggallay	.	<i>Bag</i> -gali.
Altrincham	.	<i>Awl</i> -tringam.	Bagshot	.	<i>Bag</i> -ut.
Alveston	.	<i>Aw</i> -son.	Balcarres	.	<i>Bal-car</i> -riss.
Amory	.	<i>A</i> -mori.	Baldry	.	<i>Bawl</i> -dri.
Ampthill	.	<i>Amt</i> -hill.	Balfour	.	<i>Bal</i> -four.
Annaly	.	<i>An</i> -nali.	Balgonie	.	<i>Bal-gō</i> -ni.
Annesley	.	<i>An</i> -sli.	Balguy	.	<i>Bawl</i> -gi.
Anstruther	.	<i>An</i> -ster, <i>An</i> -stru- ther.	Balleny	.	<i>Ba-len</i> -i.
Antrobus	.	<i>An</i> -trobus.	Bamfylde	.	<i>Bam</i> -feeld.
Appuldurcombe	.	Appoldur- <i>cōm</i> .	Barfreeston	.	<i>Bar</i> -son.
Arbuthnot	.	<i>Ar-butb</i> -not.	Barham	.	<i>Bab</i> -ram.
			Barnardiston	.	<i>Barnar-dis</i> -ton.

Barraclough	. Bar-racluff.	Bloundelle	. Blun-dell.
Barttelot	. Bari-ilot.	Blount	. Blunt.
Barugt	. Barf.	Blyth	{ Bly.
Barwick	. Bar-rick.		{ Blyth.
Bateson	. Bayt-son.	Blythborough	Bly-bra.
Battye	. Bat-ti.	Bois	. Boyce.
Baugh	. Baw.	Boisragon	. Bor-ragon.
	{ Beck-onsfield	Boldre	. Bold-er.
Beaconsfield	(town).	Boleyn	{ Boo-len.
	{ Bee-consfield		{ Bo-linn.
	(title).	Bolingbroke	. Bol-linbrook.
Beatty	. Bee-ti.	Bolitho	. Bo-ly-tho.
Beauchamp	. Bee-cham.	Bompas	. Bum-pas.
Beaucherc	. Bō-clare.	Bonsor	. Bon-sor.
Beaufort	. Bō-fort.	Bonython	. Bon-y-thon.
Beaulieu	. Bew-li.	Boord	. Bord.
Beaumont	. Bō-mont.	Borrowes	. Bur-rōs.
Beaworthy	. Bow-ri.	Borthwick	. Borth-wick.
Becke	. Beck.	Bosanquet	. Bōzŋ-ket.
Beckles	. Beck-els.	Boscawen	{ Bo-scō-en.
Bedel	. Bee-dle.		{ Bo-scan-en.
Belisha	. Be-lee-sha.	Bosham	. Boz-um.
Bellamy	. Bel-lami.	Boughey	. Bow-i.
Bellew	{ Bell-yew.	Boughton	{ Bow-ton.
	{ Bell-oo.		{ Baw-ton.
Bellingham	. Bell-injam.	Boulger	. Bol-jer.
Belvoir	. Bee-ver.	Bourchier	. Bow-cher.
Berkeley	. Barke-li.	Bourke	. Berk.
Berkshire	. Bark-shere.	Bourne	{ Bom.
Berners	. Ber-ners.		{ Bern.
Bertie	. Bar-ti.		{ Bourn.
Besant	{ Bess-ant.	Bowles	. Boles.
	{ Be-zant.	Brabazon	. Brab-bazon.
Besley	{ Beez-li.	Brabourne	. Bray-bn.
	{ Bez-li.	Brahan	. Brawn.
Bessborough	. Bez-burra.	Breadalbane	. Bred-awl-ban.
Bethune	. Bee-ton.	Brechin	. Breeh-hin.
Bicester	. Bis-ter.	Broke	. Brook.
Biddulph	. Bid-dulf.	Brough	. Bruff.
Bigelow	. Big-gelo.	Brougham	. Broom.
Bispham	. Bis-pam.	Broughton	. Braw-ton.
Blakiston	. Black-iston.	Bucleuch	. Bu-cloo.
Blois	. Bloyce.	Buchan	. Buk-han.
Blomefield	{ Bloom-field.	Buchanan	. Bu-can-non.
Blomfield			

Burbury . . .	<i>Ber-bery.</i>	Cheetham . . .	<i>Cheet-am.</i>
Burges . . .	<i>Ber-jez.</i>	Chenies . . .	<i>Chay-niz.</i>
Burghclere . . .	<i>Ber-clair.</i>	Cherwell . . .	<i>Char-well.</i>
Burghersh . . .	<i>Ber-gersh.</i>	Chetwode . . .	<i>Chet-wood.</i>
Burghley . . .	<i>Ber-li.</i>	Chetwynd . . .	<i>Chet-wind.</i>
Burroughes . . .	<i>Bur-roze.</i>	Cheylesmore . . .	<i>Chil-smor.</i>
Burtchaell . . .	<i>Ber-chell.</i>	Cheyne . . .	<i>Chay-ni.</i>
Bury . . .	<i>{ Ber-ri.</i>	Chichele . . .	<i>Chich-eli.</i>
	<i>{ Ben-ri.</i>	Chiene . . .	<i>Sheen.</i>
Buszard . . .	<i>Buz-zard.</i>	Chirrol . . .	<i>Chir-rol.</i>
Bythesea . . .	<i>Bith-see.</i>	Chisholm . . .	<i>Chiz-zom</i>
		Chiswick . . .	<i>Chiz-ik.</i>
		Cholmeley . . .	<i>{ Chum-li.</i>
		Cholmondeley . . .	
		Chomley . . .	<i>{ Syr-ensester.</i>
		Cirencester . . .	<i>{ Siss-iter.</i>
			<i>{ Sis-sister.</i>
Cadogan . . .	<i>Ka-dug-gan.</i>	Clanricarde . . .	<i>Klan-rick-ard</i>
Cahill . . .	<i>Kay-hill.</i>	Clarina . . .	<i>Kla-reen-a.</i>
Caillard . . .	<i>Ky-ar.</i>	Claverhouse . . .	<i>Klay-vers.</i>
Caius . . .	<i>Kees.</i>	Clerk . . .	<i>Klark.</i>
Caldcleugh . . .	<i>Kalld-cluff.</i>	Clerke . . .	<i>Klark.</i>
Calderon . . .	<i>Kawld-eron.</i>	Clery . . .	<i>Klee-ri.</i>
Calthorpe . . .	<i>Kawl-thorp.</i>	Cliveden . . .	<i>Kliv-den</i>
Camoyes . . .	<i>Kam-gys.</i>	Clogher . . .	<i>Klo-her.</i>
Campden . . .	<i>Kam-den.</i>	Clonbrock . . .	<i>Klon-brock.</i>
Capell . . .	<i>Kay-pel.</i>	Cloncurry . . .	<i>Klun-cur-ri.</i>
Carbery . . .	<i>Kar-beri.</i>	Clonmell . . .	<i>Klon-mel.</i>
Carew . . .	<i>{ Kair-i.</i>	Clough . . .	<i>Kluff.</i>
	<i>{ Kar-oo.</i>		
Carlyon . . .	<i>Kar-ly-on.</i>	Clowes . . .	<i>{ Klews.</i>
Carmichael . . .	<i>Kar-my-kal.</i>		<i>{ Klowes.</i>
Carnegie . . .	<i>Kar-neg-gi.</i>	Clwyd . . .	<i>Klew-id.</i>
Carnwath . . .	<i>Karn-woth.</i>	Cochrane . . .	<i>Kock-ran.</i>
Carpmael . . .	<i>Karp-male.</i>	Cockburn . . .	<i>Ko-burn.</i>
Carruthers . . .	<i>Kar-ruth-ers.</i>	Cogenhoe . . .	<i>Kook-no.</i>
Carshalton . . .	<i>Kay-shaw-ton.</i>	Coghill . . .	<i>Kog-hill.</i>
Carysfort . . .	<i>Kar-risfort.</i>		
Cassilis . . .	<i>Kas-sels.</i>	Coke . . .	<i>{ Kook.</i>
Castlereagh . . .	<i>Kah-selray.</i>		<i>{ Koke.</i>
Cavan . . .	<i>Kav-van.</i>	Colborne . . .	<i>Kole-burn.</i>
Cavanagh . . .	<i>Kav-vana.</i>	Colclough . . .	<i>Koke-li.</i>
Chalmers . . .	<i>Chab-mers.</i>	Colles . . .	<i>Kol-lis.</i>
Chaloner . . .	<i>Chal-loner.</i>	Colnaghi . . .	<i>Kol-nab-gi.</i>
Chandos . . .	<i>Shan-dos.</i>	Colquhoun . . .	<i>Ko-boon.</i>
Charlemont . . .	<i>Charl-mont.</i>	Colville . . .	<i>Koll-vil.</i>
Charteris . . .	<i>{ Char-teris.</i>		
	<i>{ Char-ters.</i>		
Chaworth . . .	<i>Chab-worth.</i>		

Combe . . .	Koom.	Dacre. . .	Day-ker.
Compton . .	Kump-ton.	Dacres . .	Day-kers.
Congresbury .	Koom-sbri.	D'Aguilar .	Day-willer.
Conisborough	Kum-sbra.	Dalbiac . .	Dawl-biac.
Constable . .	Kum-stable.	Dalgleish .	Dal-gleesh.
Conyngham . .	Kum-ningam.	Dalhousie .	Dal-how-zi.
Copleston . .	Kop-pelston.	Dalmeny . .	Dal-men-ni.
Corcoran . .	Kork-ran.	Dalrymple .	Dal-rim-ple.
Cottenham . .	Kot-tenam.	Dalzell } . .	Dee-ell.
Cottesloe . .	Kot-slo.	Dalziel } . .	Dee-ell.
Couch . . .	Kooch.	Daubeney .	Daw-bni.
Courtenay } .	Kort-ni.	Daventry . .	Dain-tri.
Courtney } .	Kort-ni.	Dealtry . .	Dawl-tri.
Courthope . .	Kort-ope.	Dease. . .	Dees.
Courtown . .	Kor-town.	Death . . .	De-ath.
Cousens . . .	Kuz-zens.	De Bathe . .	De Bahth.
Coutts . . .	Koöts.	De Blaquiere .	De Black-yer.
Coventry . .	Kuw-entri.	De Burgh . .	De Berg.
Coverdale . .	Kuw-erdale.	Decies . . .	Dee-shees.
Coverley . .	Kuw-erli.	De Crespigny .	De Krep-ni.
Cowell . . .	{ Kow-ell.	De La Pasture .	De Lap-pature.
	{ Kō-ell.	De la Poer . .	De la Poor.
Cowen . . .	{ Kō-en.	De la Warr . .	De-lawar.
	{ Kow-en.	De l'Isle . .	De Lyle.
Cowles . . .	Koles.	De Mauley . .	De Maw-li.
	{ Kōo-per.	De Moleyns . .	Dem-moleens.
Cowper . . .	{ Kow-per.	De Montalt . .	Demon-talt.
Cozens . . .	Kuz-zens.	De Montmorency	
Crawshay . .	Kraw-shay.		De Muntmor-en-si.
Creagh . . .	Kray.	Denbigh . .	Den-bi.
Crediton . .	Ker-ton.	Dennehy . .	Den-nehec.
Creighton . .	Kry-ton.	Derby . . .	Dar-bi.
Crespigny . .	Krep-ni.	Dering . . .	Deer-ing.
Crichton . .	Kry-ton.	De Rohan . .	De Ro-an.
Croghan . . .	Krō-an.	De Ros . . .	De Roos.
Cromartie . .	Krum-marti.	Derwent . .	Dar-went.
Crombie . . .	Krum-bi.	De Salis . .	{ De Sal-lis.
			{ De Sahls.
Culme-Seymour	Kulm-Sce-mer.	Desart . . .	Des-sart.
Cunningham } .	Kun-ningam.	De Saumarez } .	De So-marez.
Cuninghame } .	Kun-ningam.	De Sausmarez }	
Cunyngham }		Des Voeux . .	Day-vō.
Curteis } . .	Ker-tis.	Devereux . .	{ Dev-veroo.
Curtois } . .	Ker-tis.		{ Dev-veroox.
Czaplicka . .	Chap-lit-ska.	De Vesci . .	De Vee-zi.

D'Eyncourt . . .	<i>Dain-curt.</i>	Egerton . . .	<i>Ej-erton.</i>
De Zoete . . .	<i>De Zōōt.</i>	Elam . . .	<i>Ee-lam.</i>
Dicksee . . .	<i>Dick-si.</i>	Elcho . . .	<i>El-ko.</i>
Dillwyn . . .	<i>Dil-lon.</i>	Elibank . . .	<i>El-libank.</i>
Diosy . . .	<i>De-ō-zi.</i>	Eliot . . .	<i>Ell-iot.</i>
Disraeli . . .	<i>Diz-rail-i.</i>	Ellesmere . . .	<i>Elr-meer.</i>
Domville . . .	<i>Dum-vill.</i>	Elphinstone . . .	<i>El-finston.</i>
Donegal . . .	<i>Don-igawl.</i>	Enniskillen . . .	<i>In-nis-keil-len.</i>
Doneraile . . .	<i>Dun-erayl.</i>	Ernle . . .	<i>Ern-li.</i>
Donoghue . . .	<i>Dun-nohoo.</i>	Esmonde . . .	<i>Ez-mond.</i>
Donoughmore . . .	<i>Dun-nomor.</i>	Etheredge . . .	<i>Eth-erij.</i>
Doudney . . .	<i>Dewd-ni.</i>	Evershed . . .	<i>Ev-ershed.</i>
Dougall . . .	<i>Doo-gal.</i>	Ewart . . .	<i>U-art.</i>
Doughty . . .	<i>Dow-ti.</i>	Eyam . . .	<i>Eem.</i>
Douglas . . .	<i>Dug-las.</i>	Eyre . . .	<i>Air.</i>
Dowie . . .	<i>Dow-i.</i>	Eyton . . .	<i>Y-ton.</i>
Drogheda . . .	<i>Draw-eda.</i>	Faed . . .	<i>Fade.</i>
Du Buisson . . .	<i>Dew-bisson.</i>	Falconbridge . . .	<i>Fawk-onbrij.</i>
Du Cane . . .	<i>Dew Kane.</i>	Falconer . . .	<i>Fawk-ner.</i>
Duchesne . . .	<i>Du-kahn.</i>	Falkland . . .	<i>Fawk-land.</i>
Ducie . . .	<i>Dew-ssi.</i>	Farquhar . . .	<i>{ Fark-wer.</i> <i>{ Fark-ex.</i>
Dumaresq . . .	<i>Doo-mer-rick.</i>	Farquharson . . .	<i>{ Fark-werson.</i> <i>{ Fark-erson.</i>
Dumfries . . .	<i>Dum-freess.</i>	Fawcett . . .	<i>{ Faw-set.</i> <i>{ Foss-et.</i>
Dunalley . . .	<i>Dun-nal-li.</i>	Fearon . . .	<i>Fear-on.</i>
Dundas . . .	<i>Dun-das.</i>	Featherston- haugh . . .	<i>Feth-erstonhaw,</i> <i>sometimes Fan-</i> <i>shaw.</i>
Dungarvan . . .	<i>Dun-gar-van.</i>	Feilden . . .	<i>Feel-den.</i>
Dunglass . . .	<i>Dun-glass.</i>	Feilding . . .	<i>Feel-ding.</i>
Dunmore . . .	<i>Dun-mor.</i>	Fenwick . . .	<i>Fen-ick.</i>
Dunsany . . .	<i>Dun-sa-ni.</i>	Fermanagh . . .	<i>Fer-mana.</i>
Duntze . . .	<i>Dunts.</i>	Feversham . . .	<i>Fav-ersham.</i>
Du Plat . . .	<i>Dew Plab.</i>	Ffolkes . . .	<i>Fokes.</i>
Dupplin . . .	<i>Dup-plin.</i>	Ffoulkes . . .	<i>{ Fokes.</i> <i>{ Fōōks.</i>
Du Quesne . . .	<i>Dew Kane.</i>	Ffrangcon . . .	<i>Frank-on.</i>
Durand . . .	<i>Dew-rand.</i>	Fiennes . . .	<i>Fynes.</i>
Durrant . . .	<i>Dur-rant.</i>	Fildes . . .	<i>Fylds.</i>
Dymoke . . .	<i>Dim-muk.</i>	Findlater . . .	<i>Fin-litter.</i>
Dynevour . . .	<i>Din-nevor.</i>	Findlay . . .	<i>Fin-li.</i>
Dysart . . .	<i>Dy-sart.</i>	Fingall . . .	<i>Fin-gawl.</i>
Eames . . .	<i>Eems.</i>		
Eardley-Wilmot . . .	<i>Erd-li-Wil-mot.</i>		
Ebrington . . .	<i>Ebb-rington.</i>		
Ebury . . .	<i>Ee-beri.</i>		
Edgcumbe . . .	<i>Ej-cum.</i>		
Edridge . . .	<i>Edd-rij.</i>		

Fitzhardinge	. Fitz-hard-ing.	Giffard	. { Gif-fard. Jif-fard.
Fitzwygram	. Fitz-wy-gram.	Gildea	. { Gil-di. Gil-day.
Fleming	. . Flem-ming.	Gilhooly	. . Gil-hoo-li.
Fludyer	. . Flud-yer.	Gilkes	. . Jilks.
Foljambe	. . Fool-jam.	Gill	. . { Gill. Jill.
Forbes	. . Forbs.	Gilles	. . Gill-is.
Fortescue	. . Fort-iskew.	Gillespie	. . Gill-ess-pi.
Foulis	. . Fowls.	Gillingham	. . Jill-ingam.
Fowey	. . Foy.	Gilmour	. . Gil-mor.
Fowke	. . Foke.	Gilroy	. . Gil-roy.
Francillon	. . Fran-sil-lon.	Gilzean	. . Gil-zen.
Freake	. . Freek.	Glamis	. . Glahms.
Freke	. . Freck.	Glanely	. . Glan-el-i.
Fremantle	. . Free-man-tle.	Glenmuick	. . Glen-mick.
Freyer	. { Free-ar. Fry-er.	Glenquoich	. . Glen-ko-i.
Froude	. . Froöd.	Glerawly	. . Gler-aw-li.
Furneaux	. . Fur-no.	Gloag	. . Glög.
Gairdner	. . Gard-ner.	Goldsworthy	. . Göl-s-worthi.
Galbraith	. . Gal-brayth.	Gomme	. . Gom.
Gallagher	. . Gal-laher.	Gorges	. . Gor-jiz.
Gallwey	} . . Gawl-way.	Gormanston	. . Gor-manston.
Galway		Goschen	. . Gō-shen.
Garioch	. . Ger-ri.	Goudy	. . Gow-di.
Garmoyle	. . Gar-moyl.	Gough	. . Goff.
Garnock	. . Gar-nock.	Goulburn	. . Gool-burn.
Garvagh	. . Gar-va.	Gourley	. . Goor-li.
Garvice	. . Gar-vis.	Gower	. . Gaw, also as spelt.
Gatacre	. . Gat-taker.	Graeme	. . Grame.
Gathorne	. . Gay-thorn.	Graham	} . . Gray-am.
Geddes	. . Ged-diz.	Grahame	
Gee	. . { Gee. Jee.	Granard	. . Gran-nard.
Geikie	. . Gee-ki.	Greaves	. . Graves.
Gell	. . { Gell. Jell.	Greenhalgh	. . Green-how.
Geoghegan	. . Gay-gun.	Greig	. . Greg.
Gerard	. . Jer-rard.	Gresley	. . Gres-li.
Gervis-Meyrick	. . Jer-vis-Mer-rick.	Greville	. . Grev-el.
Gethen	} { Geth-in. Geeth-in.	Grier	. . Greer.
Gethin		Grosvenor	. . Grove-nor.
Gething		Guildford	. . Gil-ford.
Gibbes	. . Gibbs.	Guillamore	. . Gill-amor.
Giddens	. . Gid-dens.	Guillemard	. . Gil-mar.
		Guinness	. . Gin-iss.

Gwatkin . . .	<i>Gwot-kin.</i>	Hertford . . .	<i>Har-ford.</i>
Gye . . .	<i>Jy.</i>	Hervey . . .	{ <i>Her-vi.</i> <i>Har-vi.</i>
Haden . . .	<i>Hay-dn.</i>	Heytesbury . . .	<i>Hayt-sburi.</i>
Haggard . . .	<i>Hag-gard.</i>	Hills-Johnes . . .	<i>Hills-Jones.</i>
Haigh . . .	<i>Hayg.</i>	Hindlip . . .	<i>Hind-lip.</i>
Haldane . . .	<i>Hawl-dane.</i>	Hobart . . .	<i>Hub-bart.</i>
Haldon . . .	<i>Hawl-don.</i>	Hoey . . .	<i>Hoy.</i>
Halkett . . .	<i>Hack-et.</i>	Hogan . . .	<i>Ho-gan.</i>
Hallé . . .	<i>Hal-lay.</i>	Holbech . . .	<i>Hol-beech.</i>
Halsbury . . .	<i>Hawl-sbri.</i>	Holmes . . .	<i>Homes.</i>
Halsey . . .	<i>Hal-si.</i>	Holmesdale . . .	<i>Home-sdale.</i>
Hambro . . .	<i>Ham-boro.</i>	Holm-Patrick . . .	<i>Home-Patrick.</i>
Hamond . . .	<i>Ham-mond.</i>	Home . . .	<i>Hume.</i>
Hampden . . .	<i>Ham-den.</i>	Honyman . . .	<i>Hun-niman.</i>
Hanbury . . .	<i>Han-buri.</i>	Honywood . . .	<i>Hun-niwood.</i>
Harberton . . .	<i>Har-berton.</i>	Hopetoun . . .	<i>Hope-ton.</i>
Harcourt . . .	<i>Har-curt.</i>	Hotham . . .	<i>Huth-am.</i>
Hardinge . . .	<i>Har-ding.</i>	Hough . . .	<i>Huff.</i>
Hardres . . .	<i>Hards.</i>		{ <i>Huf-ton.</i> <i>Haw-ton.</i> <i>How-ton.</i>
Harenc . . .	<i>Har-on.</i>	Houghton . . .	
Harewood . . .	<i>Har-wood.</i>	Houston . . .	<i>Hoost-on.</i>
Harington . . .	<i>Ha-rington.</i>	Howorth . . .	<i>How-erth.</i>
Harlech . . .	<i>Har-li.</i>	Hugessen . . .	<i>Hew-jessen.</i>
Hawarden . . .	{ <i>Hay-warden.</i> <i>Har-den.</i>	Huish . . .	<i>Hew-ish.</i>
Haweis . . .	{ <i>Haw-is.</i> <i>Hoys.</i>	Humphrey . . .	<i>Hum-fri.</i>
Hayhurst . . .	<i>Hurst.</i>	Hunstanton . . .	<i>Hun-ston.</i>
Hazlerigg . . .	<i>Hay-zelrig.</i>	Huth . . .	<i>Höoth.</i>
Headlam . . .	<i>Hed-lam.</i>	Hyndman . . .	<i>Hynd-man.</i>
Heathcote . . .	<i>Heib-cot.</i>	Iddesleigh . . .	<i>Id-sli.</i>
Heberden . . .	<i>Heb-erden.</i>	Ightham . . .	<i>Y-tam.</i>
Hegarty . . .	<i>Heg-arti.</i>	Inchiquin . . .	<i>Incb-quin.</i>
Hendre . . .	<i>Hen-dref.</i>	Inge . . .	<i>Ing.</i>
Heneage . . .	<i>Hen-ij.</i>	Ingelow . . .	<i>In-jelow.</i>
Hennessey } . . .	<i>Hen-essi.</i>	Ingestre . . .	<i>In-gestri.</i>
Hennesy } . . .		Ingham . . .	<i>Ing-am.</i>
Henniker . . .	<i>Hen-iker.</i>	Inglis . . .	<i>In-gools.</i>
Henriques . . .	<i>Hen-reeke-iz.</i>	Innes . . .	<i>In-nis.</i>
Hepburn . . .	<i>Heb-burn.</i>	Inveraray . . .	<i>Inver-air-i.</i>
Herkomer . . .	<i>Herke-omer.</i>	Inverarity . . .	<i>Inver-arr-iti.</i>
Herlihg . . .	<i>Herl-a-bee.</i>	Isitt . . .	<i>Y-sit.</i>
Herries . . .	<i>Her-ris.</i>	Iveagh . . .	<i>Y-va.</i>
Herschell . . .	<i>Her-shel.</i>	Jacoby . . .	<i>Jack-obi.</i>

Jeaffreson . . . *Jeff-erson.*
 Jeffreys . . . *Jef-riz.*
 Jekyll . . . *Jee-kel.*
 Jerome . . . *Jer-ome.*
 Jervaulx . . . *Jer-vis.*
 Jervis . . . *Jar-vis.*
 Jervois . . . *Jar-vis.*
 Jeune . . . *Joon.*
 Jeyes . . . *Jays.*
 Jocelyn . . . *Joss-lin.*
 Jolliffe . . . *Joll-if.*
 Julyan . . . *Jōo-lian.*
 Juta . . . *Jōo-ta.*

Keatinge . . . *Keet-ing.*
 Keighley . . . *Keeth-li.*
 Keightley . . . *Keet-li.*
 Keiller . . . *Kee-ler.*
 Kekewich . . . *Keck-wich.*
 Kennard . . . *Ken-ard.*
 Kenyon . . . *Ken-ion.*
 Keogh . . . *K-yeo.*
 K'Eogh } . . . *Kee-ō.*
 Kehoe }
 Keig . . . *Keeg.*
 Kernahan . . . *Kern-ahan.*
 Kesteven . . . *Kest-even.*
 Keynes . . . *Kayns.*
 Kilchurn . . . *Kil-bo-orn.*
 Killanin . . . *Kill-an-in.*
 Kilmorey . . . *Kil-mur-ri.*
 Kincairney . . . *Kin-cair-ni.*
 Kingscote . . . *Kings-cut.*
 Kinnaird . . . *Kin-naird.*
 Kinnear . . . *Kin-near.*
 Kinnoull . . . *Kin-nool.*
 Kirkcudbright . . . *Kirk-oo-bri.*
 Kneen . . . *Neen.*
 Knightly . . . *Nyt-ly.*
 Knighton . . . *Ny-ton.*
 Knockdow . . . *Nok-doo.*
 Knollys } . . . *Noles.*
 Knowles }
 Knutsford . . . *Nuts-ford.*

Knyvett . . .	<i>Niv-vet.</i>
Kortright . . .	<i>Kort-rite.</i>
Kough . . .	<i>Kee-ō.</i>
Kyllachy . . .	<i>Ky-lacki.</i>
Kylsant . . .	<i>Kil-sant.</i>
Kynaston . . .	<i>Kin-naston.</i>
Kynsey . . .	<i>Kin-si.</i>
Labalmondiere	<i>La-bal-mondeer.</i>
Lacon . . .	<i>Lay-kon.</i>
Laffan . . .	<i>La-ffan.</i>
Lamington . . .	<i>Lay-mington.</i>
Langrishe . . .	<i>Lang-rish.</i>
Larpent . . .	<i>Lar-pent.</i>
Lascelles . . .	<i>Las-sels.</i>
Lathom . . .	<i>Lay-thom.</i>
Laughton . . .	<i>Law-ton.</i>
Lavengro . . .	<i>Lav-engro.</i>
Lawrence . . .	<i>Lor-rence.</i>
Layard . . .	<i>Laird.</i>
Lea . . .	<i>Lee.</i>
Learmonth . . .	<i>Ler-munth.</i>
Leatham . . .	<i>Leeth-am.</i>
Leathes . . .	<i>{ Leeths.</i> <i>{ Leeth-iz.</i>
Lebus . . .	<i>Lee-bus.</i>
Lechmere . . .	<i>Leech-meer.</i>
Leconfield . . .	<i>Lek-onfield.</i>
Le Fanu . . .	<i>Leff-noo.</i>
Lefevre . . .	<i>Le-fee-ver.</i>
Lefroy . . .	<i>Le-froy.</i>
Legard . . .	<i>Lej-ard.</i>
Legge . . .	<i>Leg.</i>
Legh . . .	<i>Lee.</i>
Lehmann . . .	<i>Lay-man.</i>
Leicester . . .	<i>Lest-cr.</i>
Leigh . . .	<i>Lee.</i>
Leighton . . .	<i>Lay-ton.</i>
Leinster . . .	<i>{ Len-ster.</i> <i>{ Lin-ster.</i>
Leishman . . .	<i>Leesh-man.</i>
Leiston . . .	<i>Lay-son.</i>
Leitrim . . .	<i>Leet-rim.</i>
Leland . . .	<i>Lee-land.</i>
Lemesurier . . .	<i>Le-mézurer.</i>
Leominster . . .	<i>Lem-ster.</i>
Le Patourel . . .	<i>Le-pat-turel.</i>

Le Poer . . .	Le-por.	M'Gee } . .	Ma-gee.
Le Queux . . .	Le Kew.	M'Ghee } . .	
Leven . . .	Lee-ven.	MacGillivray .	Ma-gil-veri.
Leverhulme .	Lee-verhewm.	M'Gillycuddy .	Mack-licuddy.
Leveson-Gower	Lōō-son-Gaw.	Machell . . .	May-chell.
Levey . . .	{ Lee-vi.	Machen . . .	May-chen.
	{ Lev-vi.	M'Ilwraith .	Mack-ilrayth.
Ley . . .	Lee.	MacIver } . .	Mack-y-ver.
Leyland . . .	Lay-land.	Mackarness .	Mack-anness.
Lingen . . .	Ling-en.	McKay . . .	Mac-ky.
Lisle . . .	{ Lyle.	Mackie . . .	Mack-i.
	{ Leel.	MacIachlan .	Mac-laukb-lan.
Listowel . . .	Lis-tol.	MacIagan . .	Mac-lag-gan.
Llangattock .	Klan-gat-tock.	MacIaren . .	Mac-lar-ren.
Llewellyn . .	Loo-ell-in.	Maclean . . .	Ma-clayn.
Lochiel . . .	Lok-beel.	Maclear . . .	Ma-cleer.
Lochinbar . .	Lok-hin-bar.	Macleay . . .	Ma-clay.
Logue . . .	Lōg.	Macleod . . .	Ma-clowd.
Lough . . .	Luff.	Macmahon . .	Mac-mahn (with internal h).
Loughborough	Luf-burra.	Macnamara .	Macna-mah-ra.
Lovat. . . .	Lsw-at.	M'Naught . .	Mac-nawt.
Lovibond . . .	Lsw-band.	MacNaughton .	Mac-naw-ton.
Lowis . . .	Lōw-is.	Macneill . . .	Mac-neel.
Lowther . . .	Lō-ther.	Maconochie .	Mack-on-okhi.
Lugard . . .	Loo-gard.	Maconchy . .	Ma-conk-i.
Lutwyche . .	Lut-wich.	Macrorie . . .	Mac-rori.
Lydekker . . .	Li-deck-er.	Madan . . .	Mad-dan.
Lygon . . .	Lig-gon.	Maeterlinck .	Mab-terlink.
Lymington . .	Lim-mington.	Magdalen . . .	Mawd-lin.
Lympne . . .	Lim.	Magheramorne	Mar-ramorn.
Lynam . . .	Ly-nam.	Magnac . . .	Man-niac.
Lysaght . . .	Ly-sat or Ly-sacht.	Magrath . . .	Ma-grab.
Lysons . . .	Ly-sons.	Maguire . . .	Ma-gwire.
Lyveden . . .	Liv-den.	Mahan . . .	Mahn.
Macalister . .	Mac-al-ister.	Mahon . . .	Ma-boon.
Macara . . .	Mac-ab-ra.	Mahony . . .	Mab-ni.
McCorquodale .	Ma-cork-odale.	Mainwaring .	Man-nering.
Maccullagh . .	Ma-cul-la.	Majendie . . .	Maj-endi.
Macdona . . .	Mac-dum-na.	Malet . . .	Mal-let.
M'Culloch . . .	Ma-cul-lokh.	Mall, The . . .	Mawl, The.
M'Eachern . . .	Mac-kek-run.	Malmesbury .	Mabm-sbri.
McEvoy . . .	Mack-evoy.	Manora . . .	Man-wr-a.
M'Ewan } . .	Mac-kew-an.	Mansergh . .	Man-zer.
MacEwen }			

Marindin . . .	<i>Mar-indin.</i>	Monaghan . . .	<i>Mon-nahan.</i>
Marischal . . .	<i>Marsb-al.</i>	Monck . . .	<i>Munk.</i>
Marjoribanks . . .	<i>March-banks.</i>	Monckton . . .	<i>Munk-ton.</i>
Marlborough . . .	<i>Mawl-bra.</i>	Moncrieff . . .	<i>Mon-creef.</i>
Martineau . . .	<i>Mart-ino.</i>	Monkhouse . . .	<i>Munk-hows.</i>
Masham . . .	<i>Mash-am.</i>	Monkswell . . .	<i>Munk-swell.</i>
Maskelyne . . .	<i>Mask-elin.</i>	Monro } . . .	<i>Mun-ro.</i>
Mather . . .	<i>May-ther.</i>	Monroe } . . .	<i>Mun-ro.</i>
Matheson . . .	{ <i>Matb-ison.</i> <i>Mat-tison.</i>	Monson . . .	<i>Mun-son.</i>
Maturin . . .	<i>Mat-turin.</i>	Montagu . . .	{ <i>Mont-agew.</i> <i>Munt-agew.</i>
Maugham . . .	<i>Mawm.</i>	Monteagle . . .	<i>Mun-tee-gle.</i>
Maughan . . .	<i>Mawn.</i>	Montefiore . . .	<i>Montifi-or-i.</i>
Maunsell . . .	<i>Man-sell.</i>	Montgomery . . .	<i>Munt-gum-meri.</i>
Maurice . . .	<i>Mor-ris.</i>	Montresor . . .	<i>Mont-rez-or.</i>
Mayo . . .	<i>May-o.</i>	Monzie . . .	<i>Mun-ee.</i>
Meagher . . .	<i>Maker.</i>	Moran . . .	<i>Mor-an.</i>
Meath . . .	<i>Meeth.</i>	Morant . . .	<i>Mo-rant.</i>
Meiklejohn . . .	<i>Mick-eljon.</i>	Moray . . .	<i>Mur-ri.</i>
Meldrum . . .	<i>Mel-drum.</i>	Mordaunt . . .	<i>Mor-dunt.</i>
Melhuish . . .	<i>Mel-lish.</i>	Morice . . .	<i>Mor-ris.</i>
Menpes . . .	<i>Men-piz.</i>	Morrell . . .	<i>Murr-ell.</i>
Menteth . . .	<i>Men-teeth.</i>	Mostyn . . .	<i>Moss-tin.</i>
Menzies . . .	{ <i>Meng-iz.</i> <i>Ming-iz.</i>	Mouat . . .	<i>Moo-at.</i>
Meopham . . .	<i>Mep-pam.</i>	Moule . . .	<i>Mole.</i>
Mereworth . . .	<i>Merri-worth.</i>	Moulton . . .	<i>Möl-ton.</i>
Methwold . . .	<i>Mew-al.</i>	Mountmorres . . .	<i>Mount-mor-ris.</i>
Meurant . . .	<i>Mew-rant.</i>	Mowat . . .	{ <i>Mo-at.</i> <i>Moo-at.</i>
Meux . . .	<i>Mewz.</i>	Mowbray . . .	{ <i>Mow-bri.</i> <i>Moo-bri.</i>
Meyer . . .	<i>My-er.</i>	Moyrihan . . .	<i>Moy-ni-han.</i>
Meynell . . .	<i>Men-nel.</i>	Muncaster . . .	<i>Mun-kaster.</i>
Meyrick . . .	<i>Mer-rick.</i>	Murfree . . .	<i>Mer-fri.</i>
Meysey-Thompson . . .	<i>May-zi-Toms-on.</i>	Naas . . .	<i>Nace.</i>
Michelham . . .	<i>Mich-lam.</i>	Naesmyth . . .	<i>Nay-smith.</i>
Michie . . .	<i>Mik-ki.</i>	Naper . . .	<i>Nap-per.</i>
Mildmay . . .	<i>Myld-may.</i>	Napier . . .	{ <i>Nay-pier.</i> <i>Na-peer.</i>
Millard . . .	<i>Mil-lard.</i>	Neave . . .	<i>Neev.</i>
Milles . . .	<i>Mills.</i>	Neil . . .	<i>Neel.</i>
Milngavie . . .	<i>Mull-gi.</i>	Nepcan . . .	<i>Ne-peen.</i>
Mivart . . .	<i>My-vart.</i>	Newburgh . . .	<i>New-bra.</i>
Molyneux . . .	{ <i>Mol-neux.</i> <i>Mol-new.</i>	Newnes . . .	<i>Newns.</i>
Momerie . . .	<i>Mum-meri.</i>	Nias . . .	<i>Nee-as.</i>

Nigel . . .	Ny-jel.	Peto . . .	<i>Pee-tō.</i>
Niven . . .	<i>Niv-ven.</i>	Petre . . .	<i>Pee-ter.</i>
Northbourne . . .	<i>North-burn.</i>	Petrie . . .	<i>Pee-tri.</i>
Northcote . . .	<i>North-cot.</i>	Phayre . . .	Fair.
Nunburnholme . . .	<i>Nun-bern-um.</i>	Pierpoint . . .	Peerpont.
O'Callaghan . . .	<i>Ocall-ahan.</i>	Pierrepont . . .	Peerpont.
Ochterlony . . .	<i>Octerl-o-ni.</i>	Pigou . . .	<i>Pi-goo.</i>
O'Dea . . .	<i>O'-Day.</i>	Pinero . . .	<i>Pin-er-o.</i>
O'Donoghue . . .	<i>O-dun-nahoo.</i>	Pipon . . .	<i>Pee-pong.</i>
Ogilvy . . .	<i>O-gelvi.</i>	Pirbright . . .	<i>Per-brite.</i>
O'Hagan . . .	<i>O-bay-gan.</i>	Pirie . . .	Pirri.
Olivier . . .	<i>O-liv-vier.</i>	Pleydell- Bouverie	<i>Pled-el Boo-veri</i>
O'Meara . . .	<i>O-mab-ra.</i>	Pochin . . .	<i>Putch-in.</i>
O'Morchoe . . .	<i>O-mur-roo.</i>	Pole . . .	Pool.
Onions . . .	<i>O-ny-ons.</i> <i>Un-ions.</i>	Pole Carew . . .	Pool <i>Cair-i.</i>
Ormelie . . .	<i>Orm-eli.</i>	Poltimore . . .	<i>Pol-timor.</i>
Ormonde . . .	<i>Or-mond.</i>	Polwarth . . .	<i>Pole-werth.</i>
Osbourne . . .	<i>Os-burn.</i>	Ponsonby . . .	<i>Pun-sunbi.</i>
O'Shaughnessy . . .	<i>O-shaw-nessi.</i> <i>O-shawk-nessi.</i>	Pontefract . . .	<i>Pum-fret.</i>
Ouless . . .	<i>Oo-less.</i>	Poolewe . . .	<i>Pool-yoo.</i>
Outram . . .	<i>Ootram.</i>	Portal . . .	<i>Por-tal.</i>
Page . . .	<i>Paj-it.</i>	Porteous . . .	<i>Por-tius.</i>
Pakenham . . .	<i>Pack-enum.</i>	Portishead . . .	<i>Poz-zet.</i>
Palair . . .	<i>Pal-laret.</i>	Poulett . . .	<i>Pau-let.</i> <i>Pow-let.</i>
Palgrave . . .	<i>Pal-grave.</i>	Powell . . .	<i>Po-ell.</i>
Palles . . .	<i>Pal-liz.</i>	Powerscourt . . .	<i>Poor-scort.</i>
Parnell . . .	<i>Par-nal.</i>	Powlett . . .	<i>Paw-let.</i>
Pasley . . .	<i>Pay-zli.</i>	Powys . . .	<i>Po-is.</i>
Paterson . . .	<i>Pat-terson.</i>	Praed . . .	Prade.
Paton . . .	<i>Pay-ton.</i>	Pretyman . . .	<i>Prut-timan.</i>
Pauncefoot . . .	<i>Pouns-foot.</i>	Prevost . . .	<i>Prev-vo.</i>
Pease . . .	<i>Peez.</i>	Prideaux . . .	<i>Pree-do.</i> <i>Prid-dux.</i> <i>Prid-do.</i>
Pechell . . .	<i>Pee-chel.</i>	Probyn . . .	<i>Pro-bin.</i>
Peery . . .	<i>Peer-i.</i>	Prothero . . .	<i>Proth-ero</i>
Pegram . . .	<i>Pee-gram.</i>	Provand . . .	<i>Pro-vand.</i>
Pembroke . . .	<i>Pem-brook.</i>	Prowse . . .	<i>Prowz.</i>
Pennefather . . .	<i>Pen-nifether.</i>	Pugh . . .	Pew.
Pennycuik . . .	<i>Pen-nicook.</i> <i>Pen-niquick.</i>	Puleston . . .	<i>Pil-ston.</i>
Penrhyn . . .	<i>Pen-rin.</i>	Pulleine . . .	<i>Pool-len.</i>
Pepys . . .	<i>Peeps (modern).</i> <i>Pep-piz (ancient).</i>	Pulteney . . .	<i>Pult-ni.</i>
		Pwllheli . . .	<i>Pool-thelli.</i>
		Pytchley . . .	<i>Pyeb-li.</i>

Ralegh .	{ <i>Raw-li.</i> <i>Ral-li.</i>	Sacheverell .	<i>Sash-everel.</i>
Ralph .	{ <i>Rahf.</i> <i>Rafe.</i>	St. Aubyn .	<i>S'nt Aw-bin.</i>
Ranelagh .	<i>Ran-ela.</i>	St. Clair .	<i>Sin-clair.</i>
Ranfurly .	<i>Ran-ferli.</i>	St. Cyres .	<i>Sin-seer.</i>
Ranjitsinhji .	<i>Ran-jit-sin-ji.</i>	St. John .	<i>Sin-jun.</i>
Rashleigh .	<i>Rash-li.</i>	St. Leger .	{ <i>Sil-linjer.</i> <i>S'nt Lej-er.</i>
Rathdonnell .	<i>Rath-don-nel.</i>	St. Maur .	{ <i>S'nt Mor.</i> <i>See-mer.</i>
Rathmore .	<i>Rath-mor.</i>	St. Neots .	<i>S'nt Neets.</i>
Rayleigh .	<i>Ray-li.</i>	Salisbury .	<i>Sawl-sberri.</i>
Raynham .	<i>Rain-am.</i>	Saltoun .	{ <i>Sawl-ton.</i> <i>Sal-ton.</i>
Reading .	<i>Red-ing.</i>	Sandes } .	<i>Sands.</i>
Reay .	<i>Ray.</i>	Sandys } .	
Rehan .	<i>Ree-han.</i>	Sanquhar .	<i>San-ker.</i>
Reichel .	<i>Ryk-hel.</i>	Sartorius .	<i>Sar-toris.</i>
Renwick .	<i>Ren-nick.</i>	Satow .	<i>Sa-tō.</i>
Reuter .	<i>Roy-ter.</i>	Sault-St. Marie .	<i>Soo-St. Marie.</i>
Rhind .	<i>Rynd.</i>	Saumarez } .	<i>So-marrez.</i>
Rhondda .	<i>Ron-tha.</i>	Sausmarez } .	
Rhys .	{ <i>Rees.</i> <i>Rice.</i>	Saunders .	<i>Sahn-ders.</i>
Riach .	<i>Ree-ack.</i>	Saunderson .	<i>Sahn-derson.</i>
Riddell .	<i>Rid-dle.</i>	Sawbridgeworth {	<i>Sap-sed (Old).</i>
Ridehalgh .	<i>Rid-ō.</i>		Modern pro- nunciation as spelt.
Rievaulx .	<i>Riv-els.</i>	Saye and Sele .	<i>Say an Seel.</i>
Robartes .	<i>Ro-barts.</i>	Sayer .	<i>Sair.</i>
Roche .	<i>Roche.</i>	Safell .	<i>Scaw-fell.</i>
Rodon .	<i>Rō-don.</i>	Scarborough .	<i>Scar-burra.</i>
Rolleston .	<i>Rol-ston.</i>	Scarbrough .	<i>Scar-bra.</i>
Romilly .	<i>Rom-ili.</i>	Sciennes .	<i>Sheens.</i>
Romney .	<i>Rum-ni.</i>	Sclater .	<i>Slay-ter.</i>
Ronaldshay .	<i>Ron-ald-shay.</i>	Scone .	<i>Scoon.</i>
Rothe .	<i>Rōōth.</i>	Scrymgeour .	<i>Scrim-jer.</i>
Roths .	<i>Roth-is.</i>	Searle .	<i>Serl.</i>
Rothwell .	<i>Ron-ell.</i>	Sedbergh .	<i>Sed-ber.</i>
Rouse .	{ <i>Rōōz.</i> <i>Rouse.</i>	Selous .	<i>Se-loo.</i>
Routh .	<i>Rowth.</i>	Sempill .	<i>Semp-il.</i>
Rowton .	<i>Rō-ton.</i>	Sergeant .	<i>Sar-jent.</i>
Roxburghe .	<i>Rox-bra.</i>	Seton } .	<i>See-ton.</i>
Ruislip .	<i>Ry-slip.</i>	Setoun } .	
Ruthven .	<i>Riv-ven.</i>	Seymour .	<i>See-mer.</i>
Rynd .	<i>Rind.</i>	Shaen .	<i>Shane.</i>

Shakerley .	. <i>Shak-erli.</i>	Tangye .	. <i>Tang-i.</i>
Shearman .	. <i>Sher-man.</i>	Teignmouth .	. <i>Tin-muth.</i>
Sherbourne .	. <i>Sher-bern.</i>	Tewkesbury .	. <i>Tewkes-berri.</i>
Shrewsbury .	. <i>Sbrō-sberri.</i>	Teynham .	. <i>Tan-am.</i>
Sidebotham .	. <i>Side-bottam.</i>	Thames .	. <i>Terns.</i>
Skrine .	. <i>Skreen.</i>	Theobald .	. <i>Tib-bald.</i>
Slaithwaite .	. <i>Slo-it.</i>	Thesiger .	. <i>Thes-sijer.</i>
Smijth .	. <i>Smythe.</i>	Thorold .	. <i>Thur-uld.</i>
Sodor .	. <i>So-dor.</i>	Thuillier .	. <i>Twil-lier.</i>
Somers .	. <i>Sum-mers.</i>	Thynne .	. <i>Thin.</i>
Somerset .	. <i>Sum-erset.</i>	Tighe .	. <i>Ty.</i>
Somerton .	. <i>Sum-merton.</i>	Tirebuck .	. <i>Tyre-buk.</i>
Somervell .	. <i>Sum-mervle.</i>	Tollemache .	. <i>Tol-mash.</i>
Sondes .	. <i>Sonds.</i>	Torphichen .	. <i>Tor-fick-en.</i>
Sothorby .	. <i>Suth-ebi.</i>	Toynbee .	. <i>Toyn-bi.</i>
Southwell .	. <i>Su-thell.</i>	Trafalgar .	{ <i>Tra-fal-gar</i>
Souttar .	. <i>Soo-tar.</i>		(<i>Square</i>).
Speight .	. <i>Spate.</i>		{ <i>Trafal-gar</i> (<i>title</i>).
Stalbridge .	. <i>Stawl-bridge.</i>	Traquair .	. <i>Trak-ware.</i>
Stanton .	. <i>Stabn-ton.</i>	Tredegar .	. <i>Tred-ee-gar.</i>
Stapley .	. <i>Stapp-li.</i>	Trefusis .	. <i>Tre-few-sis.</i>
Stavordale .	. <i>Stay-vordale.</i>	Treloar .	. <i>Tre-lor.</i>
Stormonth .	. <i>Stor-munth.</i>	Tremenheere .	. <i>Trem-menhear.</i>
Stoughton .	{ <i>Staw-ton.</i>	Trethewy .	. <i>Tre-thew-i.</i>
	{ <i>Stow-ton.</i>	Trevelyan .	. <i>Tre-vi-lian.</i>
Stourton .	. <i>Ster-ton.</i>	Treves .	. <i>Treevs.</i>
Strachey .	. <i>Stray-shi.</i>	Trewin .	. <i>Tre-win.</i>
Strahan }	. <i>Strawn.</i>	Trimlestown .	. <i>Trim-melston.</i>
Strachan }		Trottscliffe .	. <i>Tros-li.</i>
Stranraer .	. <i>Stran-rar.</i>	Troubridge .	. <i>Troo-bridge.</i>
Strathallan .	. <i>Strath-al-an.</i>	Tuite .	. <i>Tewt.</i>
Strathcona .	. <i>Strath-co-na.</i>	Tullibardine .	. <i>Tulli-bard-een.</i>
Stratheden .	. <i>Strath-ee-den.</i>	Turnour .	. <i>Ter-ner.</i>
Strathmore .	. <i>Strath-mor.</i>	Tuttielt .	. <i>Tut-yet.</i>
Straton .	. <i>Strat-ton.</i>	Tyrwhitt .	. <i>Tir-rit.</i>
Stucley .	. <i>Stew-kli.</i>	Tyssen .	. <i>Ty-sen.</i>
Sudeley .	. <i>Sewd-li.</i>	Tytler .	. <i>Tyt-ler.</i>
Sudley .	. <i>Sud-li.</i>	Uig .	. <i>Oo-ig.</i>
Suirdale .	. <i>Sheur-dale.</i>	Uist .	. <i>Oo-ist.</i>
Sweatman .	. <i>Swet-man.</i>	Urquhart .	. <i>Erk-ert.</i>
Sweetman .	. <i>Sweet-man.</i>	Uttoxeter .	. <i>Ux-eter.</i>
Swiney .	. <i>Swini.</i>	Vaillant .	{ <i>Val-lant.</i>
Symonds .	. <i>Sim-monds.</i>		{ <i>Val-liant.</i>
Symons .	. <i>Sim-mons.</i>	Valletort .	. <i>Val-lytort.</i>
Synge .	. <i>Sing.</i>		

Vanburgh . . .	<i>Van-bra.</i>	Wilde . . .	<i>Wyld.</i>
Vandam . . .	<i>Van-dam.</i>	Willard . . .	<i>Will-ard.</i>
Van Dyck . . .	<i>Van-dyke.</i>	Willes . . .	<i>Wills.</i>
Vaughan . . .	<i>Vawn.</i>	Willoughby . . .	<i>Wil-lobi.</i>
Vaux . . .	{ <i>Vox.</i> <i>Vokes.</i>	Willoughby- D'Eresby . . .	<i>Wil-lobi-</i> <i>Dersbi.</i>
Vavasour . . .	<i>Vav-vaser.</i>	Willoughby de Broke . . .	<i>Wil-loby de</i> <i>Brook.</i>
Vezin . . .	<i>Vee-zin.</i>	Winchilsea . . .	<i>Winch-elsee.</i>
Villiers . . .	<i>Vil-liers.</i>	Winstanley . . .	<i>Win-stanli.</i>
Vogel . . .	<i>Vo-gel.</i>	Woburn . . .	<i>Woo-bern.</i>
Voules . . .	<i>Voles.</i>	Wodehouse . . .	<i>Wood-house.</i>
Vyvyan . . .	<i>Viv-vian.</i>	Wolcombe . . .	<i>Wool-cum.</i>
Waldegrave . . .	<i>Wawl-grave.</i>	Wollaston . . .	<i>Wool-aston.</i>
Waleran . . .	<i>Wawl-ran.</i>	Wolmer . . .	<i>Wool-mer.</i>
Walford . . .	<i>Wawl-ford.</i>	Wolseley . . .	<i>Wool-sli.</i>
Wallop . . .	<i>Wol-lup.</i>	Wombwell . . .	<i>Woom-well.</i>
Walmesley . . .	<i>Wawm-sli.</i>	Woolwich . . .	<i>Wool-ich.</i>
Walrond . . .	<i>Wawl-rund.</i>	Worcester . . .	<i>Woots-ter.</i>
Walsingham . . .	<i>Wawl-singam.</i>	Worksop . . .	<i>Wer-sup.</i>
Wantage . . .	<i>Won-tij.</i>	Worledge . . .	<i>Wer-lij.</i>
Warburton . . .	<i>War-burton.</i>	Worsley . . .	<i>Wer-sli.</i>
Warkworth . . .	<i>Wawk-werth.</i>	Wortley . . .	<i>Wert-li.</i>
Warre . . .	<i>Wor.</i>	Wraxhall . . .	<i>Rax-all.</i>
Warwick . . .	<i>Wor-rick.</i>	Wreford . . .	<i>Ree-ford.</i>
Wastell . . .	{ <i>Wos-sel.</i> <i>Wos-tel.</i>	Wrensfordley . . .	<i>Ren-sli.</i>
Wauchope . . .	<i>Waw-kup.</i>	Wrey . . .	<i>Ray.</i>
Waugh . . .	<i>Waw.</i>	Wriothlesley . . .	{ <i>Ry-othsli.</i> <i>Rox-li.</i>
Wavertree . . .	<i>Waw-tri.</i>	Wrixon . . .	<i>Rix-on.</i>
Wednesbury . . .	<i>Wen-niberri.</i>	Wrotham . . .	<i>Roo-tham.</i>
Weguelin . . .	<i>Weg-gelin.</i>	Wrottesley . . .	<i>Rot-sli.</i>
Weir . . .	<i>Weer.</i>	Wroughton . . .	<i>Raw-ton.</i>
Wellesley . . .	{ <i>Wel-sli.</i> <i>Wes-li.</i>	Wylie } . . .	<i>Wj-li.</i>
Wemyss . . .	<i>Weems.</i>	Yeames . . .	<i>Yames.</i>
Westcott . . .	<i>West-cot.</i>	Yeates . . .	<i>Yayts.</i>
Westenra . . .	<i>West-enra.</i>	Yeatman . . .	<i>Yayt-man.</i>
Weyman . . .	{ <i>Way-man.</i> <i>Wy-man.</i>	Yeats . . .	<i>Yayts.</i>
Whalley . . .	<i>Wbay-li.</i>	Yerburgh . . .	<i>Yar-burra.</i>
Whichcote . . .	<i>Wich-cot.</i>	Yonge } . . .	<i>Yung.</i>
Whichelo . . .	<i>Wich-elo.</i>	Young } . . .	<i>Yung.</i>
Whitefield . . .	<i>Whit-field.</i>	Youghal . . .	<i>Yawl.</i>
Whittinghame . . .	<i>Whit-enam.</i>	Younger . . .	<i>Yun-ger.</i>
Whymper . . .	<i>Wim-per.</i>		
Whytham . . .	<i>Wjie-am.</i>	Zouche . . .	<i>Zoosh.</i>

TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

ROYALTY

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

On presentation to the Queen the subject does not start the conversation. He or she will answer, using in the first instance the title Your Majesty, and subsequently Ma'am.

For all royal princes the same rules apply, the title used in the first instance being Your Royal Highness, and subsequently Sir. Royal princesses, whether married or unmarried, are called in the first instance Your Royal Highness, and subsequently Ma'am.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

THE QUEEN

Madam, *or*

May it please Your Majesty,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Majesty's most humble and obedient subject,

Address of envelope (for formal or State documents only)—

To The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

Otherwise—

To Her Majesty The Queen.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

is entitled to the style of a Prince of the Blood Royal.

QUEEN MOTHER

Addressing Envelope—

To Her Majesty Queen [Elizabeth the Queen Mother].

Otherwise as for the Queen.

PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE
BLOOD ROYALDUKES AND DUCHESSES OF THE
BLOOD ROYAL

Sir (or Madam),

I have the honour to be, Sir (or Madam),
Your Royal Highness's most humble and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To His (or Her) Royal Highness the Prince (or Princess) ——

To His (or Her) Royal Highness the Duke (or Duchess) of ——

THE PEERAGE

THE peerage has five descending grades. They are DUKES, MARQUESSSES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, and BARONS, and in each grade there are five classes. We will take them all in turn, creating a new title in each grade for our examples.

DOWAGER PEERESSES

These rules apply to the five grades of the peerage and also to the baronetage.

A dowager peeress is the earliest surviving widow of a preceding holder of the title, irrespective of her relationship to the existing holder. She may thus be mother, grandmother, aunt, great-aunt, etc.

Example.—The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex.

Where a Dowager is alive, succeeding widows use their Christian name, and retain this usage for life, even though the Dowager dies.

Example.—Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

But if the existing peer has no wife, the widow of his predecessor usually prefers to be addressed as if her husband were still alive, without prefix or Christian name.

In Scotland the style of Dowager is applied only where the peeress is mother or grandmother of the reigning peer; it is carefully retained in Scottish families, since it emphasizes that the widow became ancestress of an heir.

PEERESSES RE-MARRYING

A peeress who re-marries loses her previous title unless it is hers in her own right.

COURTESY TITLES

All peers have a family name as well as their titles, although in numerous cases, especially in the lower ranks of the peerage, the two are the same. The family name is used by the sons and daughters of peers, excepting in the cases of eldest sons of dukes, marquesses, and earls.

In almost every case peers of these three categories have lesser titles also, of which the eldest son usually takes the highest as his courtesy title and uses it in every way as if it were his by right. In the few cases where there are no second titles, as in the earldoms of Devon, Lindsey, and Temple, the family name is used as a courtesy title. The eldest son of a duke is born in the degree of a marquess, but his courtesy title depends upon his father's lesser dignities. He takes the highest of these, which may be only that of an earl, a viscount, or a baron. He takes his title from birth, and, when he marries, his wife becomes a marchioness or a countess, or whatever it may be, and his children take the titles attached to those ranks. The eldest son of an eldest son takes a third title from the ducal collection, but of a lower grade than that of his father.

The correct ways of using these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles.

COLLATERALS

All courtesy titles, or titles connected with the family name of a peer, are attached only to the actual descendants

of that peer, with one exception, hardly to be called such. It is that when a peer is succeeded other than by a son the new peer's brothers and sisters take the titles that would have been theirs if their father had succeeded. In such cases he *would* have succeeded had he lived, so the honour really comes through him. His widow, however, if he has left one, does not share this indulgence.

For instance, the 8th Duke of Devonshire died without issue. His heir was the eldest son of his brother, Lord Edward Cavendish, who had predeceased him. As long as the 8th duke lived his heir presumptive had no title, nor of course had his two brothers. But when Mr Victor Cavendish succeeded to the dukedom, his brothers became Lord Richard and Lord John Cavendish. His mother, however, remained Lady Edward Cavendish.

But it should be clearly understood that these privileges cannot be claimed as a right. They are given by favour of the Crown, and warrants are granted in such cases only upon the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

LIFE PEERS

These rank with hereditary barons according to the date of their creation. Their wives take the title of Lady and their children The Honourable. In all respects, except that the title does not descend, rules as for BARONS and BARONESES apply (*see* p. 75).

PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT

Not all Scottish and Irish peers sit in the House of Lords. Irish peers, if they do not do so, may be elected to the House of Commons for any constituency but an Irish one. It does not come within our scope to explain these matters. All that concerns us is that usage in connection

with their titles is precisely the same as if they were peers of Parliament.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Some baronies and a few earldoms descend in the female line. The Dukedom of Fife, alone among the higher titles of the peerage, does so. Peerages descending in the female line are thus often merged into titles of a higher degree. The late Countess of Yarborough, for instance, was Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right, and her eldest son succeeded to her dignities. He died leaving two daughters but no son, and these daughters were co-heiresses to the Baronies of Fauconberg and Conyers, while the heir to the Yarborough dignities was the late Earl's brother, Hon. Marcus Pelham. (For modes of addressing see under the various titles. It is exactly the same as if the rank were obtained through marriage.)

HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN OF PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Husbands take no style or dignity from their wives. Their children, however, are in all respects as if the peerage were held by their father.

HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN OF PEERS' DAUGHTERS

A husband's name or status is not altered in any way by his wife's degree, and the children have no distinctions of any sort through their mother.

DEVOLVING TITLES

A hereditary title descends only in the oldest direct line, that is from father to son, or grandfather to grandson, except in such instances as those already mentioned,

in which descent also includes the female line, and those in which remainder is expressly granted. In the case of an ancient peerage, succession sometimes devolves upon a distant cousin, but he succeeds not because he is a cousin of the preceding peer, but because he is descended from some former holder of the title. The brother or nephew of a newly created peer would not succeed to his honours unless special remainder were granted to his Patent, nor would a cousin of an older creation, unless his descent were from a former holder of it. This explains why some peers succeeding take lower titles than their predecessors. The present Earl of Drogheda, for instance, gains the title through descent from the fifth earl. The sixth earl was raised to the marquessate, which was held also by the seventh and eighth earls, as his direct descendants. But with the death of the third marquess the direct male descent from the first died out, though descent from previous holders of the lower title did not.

THE PREFIX "THE"

Members of the Peerage are entitled by ancient custom, almost amounting to a right, to the following appellations:

Dukes—The Most Noble.

Marquesses—The Most Honourable.

Other Peers—The Right Honourable.

The practice is not to make use of the full title of Peers when referring to them, but to shorten the prefix to "The" as "The Duke of Norfolk".

Where any of these Peers are entitled to the additional prefix of Right Honourable by virtue of a Privy Councillorship (*see* p. 101), the addition becomes merged in the existing title; but they retain their right to their full designation in legal documents and formal circumstances. Membership of the Privy Council being an office and not an honour, the initials P.C. should not be appended to any title.

THE TITLE "LADY"

This is probably the commonest of all, as it is used of all peeresses under the rank of duchess, of all daughters of the three highest ranks of the peerage, and of the wives of baronets and knights. The prefix "The" is now by general custom used in addressing the daughters of dukes, marquesses and earls, e.g. "The Lady Jean Smith". Although it should therefore be used, the practice exists only by courtesy, and is not recognized as correct by, for example, the College of Arms. Ladies do not retain their husbands' titles on re-marriage to commoners.

THE TITLE "HONOURABLE"

This title is a fairly frequent one, including as it does the younger sons of earls, all the sons and daughters of viscounts and barons, and the wives of the sons, besides its use outside the ranks of the peerage. The important rule to note is that it is *never* used in speech, even by a servant. Neither is it used in letter-writing, excepting on the envelope.

BUSINESS LETTERS

The rules, official and social, are dealt with in the following pages under each grade, but commercial cases arise which involve the plural. The use of the third person is recommended here. It has its grammatical pitfalls which must be carefully watched. Such letters are not signed.

E.g. Messrs. J. & J. Brown present their compliments to His Grace The Duke of Down and in submitting their estimate await his further instructions.

If, however, the first person style is preferred the formal form may be used:

My Lord,

We have the honour to be
Your Lordship's obedient servants,

DUKES AND DUCHESSES

To help us in our explanation we will create a Duke of Middlesex, who is also Marquess of Huddersfield and Earl of Ramsgate, to name only his principal titles. His family name shall be Smith.

TERRITORIAL TITLES

The titles of all existing dukedoms are taken from the name of a place. (There are no instances of the title being taken from the family name. In those cases where the two are the same, the family name has been taken from the place.)

Example.—The Duke of Middlesex.
The Duchess of Middlesex.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The formal style of a Duke is "The Most Noble the Duke of . . .", but the form of address for those of social equality is Duke of Middlesex or Duchess of Middlesex, though the necessity for using the full title would generally be avoided. For instance, if there is no need to distinguish between different dukes and duchesses, plain Duke or Duchess is correct. They are referred to as The Duke or The Duchess. But in conversation it is good form to make as sparing a use as possible of titles. Inferiors address them as Your Grace, and refer to them as His Grace and Her Grace.

The archaic style of the title in conjunction with a Christian name, as Duke John, is not used now except in Scotland, where people are much given to talking genealogy. To distinguish a particular duke from others

of his line he is called John, Duke of ———, or The second Duke of ———.

DOWAGER DUCHESSES

A dowager duchess is so called when she is the earliest surviving widow of a preceding peer irrespective of her relationship to the reigning peer. Later surviving widows are distinguished by the use of their Christian name before the title (*see* p. 40).

Examples.—The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex.
Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

But if the existing duke has no wife, the widow of his predecessor is addressed in all respects as if her husband were alive.

Example.—The Duchess of Middlesex.

The rules for addressing in speech are in all ways the same as for the duke's wife, but if confusion were threatened she would be referred to as The Dowager Duchess.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord Duke,

I remain,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

His Grace The Duke of Middlesex.

Madam,

I remain,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Her Grace The Duchess of Middlesex.

(*To a Dowager.*)

Madam,

I remain,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Her Grace The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex, *or*
Her Grace Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Duke of Middlesex,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Duke,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

His Grace The Duke of Middlesex, K.G.

Dear Duchess of Middlesex,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Duchess,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Her Grace The Duchess of Middlesex.

(*To a Dowager.*)

Dear Duchess of Middlesex,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Duchess,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Her Grace The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex,

or

Her Grace Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

ELDEST SONS OF DUKES

(*See also under* COURTESY TITLES, p. 41)

The eldest son of a duke is born in the degree of a marquess, but his courtesy title depends upon his father's lesser dignities. He normally takes the highest of these, which may be only that of an earl or lesser degree. He takes his title from birth, and, when he marries, his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank. His eldest son takes a third title from the ducal collection, of a lower grade than that of his father.

Example.—The eldest son of our Duke of Middlesex would be the Marquess of Huddersfield and his wife the Marchioness of Huddersfield. Their eldest son would be the Earl of Ramsgate.

The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles. (*See pp. 54 and 62.*)

DAUGHTERS AND YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The younger sons of a duke bear the title "Lord" with their Christian and family names, and all daughters of a duke bear the title "Lady".

Example.—Lord John Smith.
Lady Barbara Smith.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In this category the commonest mistakes are made by those who do not know the proper use of titles. Lord John Smith must *never* be called Lord Smith, nor Lady Barbara Smith Lady Smith. When the full titles are not used they are called Lord John and Lady Barbara. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use their Christian names alone, or, in the case of the men, their surnames alone.

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STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Lord John Smith.

My Lady (or Madam),

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Barbara Smith.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lord John Smith,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Lord John,

Yours very truly, *or*

Dear Smith,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Lord John Smith.

Dear Lady Barbara Smith,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Barbara,

Yours very truly, *or*

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Barbara Smith.

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The mistake already alluded to in this category is made most often of all in the case of wives of younger sons of dukes and marquesses. The wife of Lord John Smith is Lady John Smith, and never in any circumstances Lady Smith. She is known less formally as Lady John. This rule is varied only when she is of higher rank than her husband, in which case her own Christian name is substituted for his. (*See under* MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF DUKES, p. 52.)

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—
Lady John Smith.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lady John Smith,

Believe me,
Yours very truly,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady John,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—
Lady John Smith.

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

If the widow of a younger son of a duke, having no title of her own, re-marries, she may not continue to use

her late husband's name and title. If, on the other hand, she has a title of her own, she would use it coupled with her new name. If she re-marries into the peerage, she would obviously share her second husband's name and title.

CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The children of younger sons of dukes have no distinctions of any sort. All the sons and daughters of Lord and Lady John Smith would be plain Mr or Miss. A popular fallacy would make them honourables, but that is quite wrong. They have, of course, some precedence in the social scale.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF DUKES

The daughter of a duke, in marrying a peer, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name even if she marries the younger son of a duke, because by a curious anomaly all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of an earl or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. There are instances of both usages in the peerage, and the chosen style should be ascertained in each case. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way (nor, incidentally, that of her husband). Our duke's daughter, Lady Barbara Smith, married to Mr Peter Green, would become Lady Barbara Green. In no circumstances would she be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be referred to as Mr Peter and Lady Barbara Green, or Mr and Lady Barbara Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter

of a duke (as also of a marquess or earl) keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Barbara, having married Mr Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

Examples.—Marriage with

A commoner	Peter Green, Esq.	Lady Barbara Green
Scottish chief or laird	James MacBrown of Glenbrown	Lady Barbara MacBrown of Glenbrown
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	Lady Barbara Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable George Wilson	Lady Barbara Wilson
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines	Lady Barbara Staines, or Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a duke or marquess	Lord John Bull	Lady Barbara Bull
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF DUKES

The children of daughters of dukes receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.

MARQUESSES AND MARCHIONESSES

THIS title is rendered in two ways, marquess or marquis. The former is the older and purely British. Peers of this rank use which form they prefer, and their choice should be ascertained and observed in addressing them.

Our typical peer of this, the second grade, shall be the Marquess of Montgomeryshire, who is also the Earl of Malvern and Baron Swindon. His family name shall be Evans.

TERRITORIAL TITLES

The title of marquess is generally taken from the name of a place, as it invariably is in the case of a duke.

Example.—The Marquess of Montgomeryshire.

There are two marquessates in our peerage, however, whose titles are taken from the family names, and in both these cases the preposition is dropped, thus:

The Marquess Conyngham.

The Marquess Townshend.

These two are the only instances in the marquessate of titles taken from family names, but in two other cases the preposition is dropped even though the titles are territorial, viz.,

The Marquess Camden.

The Marquess Douro.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

It has been said already that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech. This brings us to a mistake quite commonly made in connection with the lower grades of the peerage. Although it is correct to talk of The Duke, or Duchess, of Middlesex—indeed, they could not be referred to in any other way—the rule is quite different for the marquessate. The Marquess and Marchioness of Montgomeryshire would always be referred and spoken to as Lord and Lady Montgomeryshire. There are a few formal occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never occur in intimate speech.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

My Lord Marquess, *or*

My Lord,

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Most Hon. The Marquess of Montgomeryshire.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Most Hon. The Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

The social manner of addressing in writing is:

Dear Lord Montgomeryshire, *or*

Dear Montgomeryshire,

Yours very truly, *or*
Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Marquess of Montgomeryshire.

Dear Lady Montgomeryshire,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

DOWAGER MARCHIONESSES

A dowager marchioness is so called when she is the earliest surviving widow of a preceding marquess, irrespective of her relationship to the reigning marquess. A later surviving widow is distinguished by the use of her Christian name before her title (*see* p. 40).

Examples.—The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Most Hon. The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire, *or*

The Most Hon. Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

The social manner of addressing in writing is:

Dear Lady Montgomeryshire,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire, *or*
Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

ELDEST SONS OF MARQUESSSES

(*See also under* COURTESY TITLES, p. 41)

As stated elsewhere, peers in this category have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes usually the highest of these as his courtesy title, which is used in every way as if it were his by right. He takes the title from birth, and on his marriage his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank. His eldest son would take a third title from the marquess's collection.

Example.—The eldest son of our Marquess of Montgomeryshire would be the Earl of Malvern and his wife the Countess of Malvern. Their eldest son would be Baron Swindon. The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles. (*See* pp. 62 and 75.)

DAUGHTERS AND YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The younger sons of a marquess bear the title Lord with their Christian and family names, and all daughters of a marquess bear the title Lady.

Example.—Lord Charles Evans.
Lady Joan Evans.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In this category the commonest mistakes are made. Lord Charles Evans must never be called Lord Evans nor Lady Joan Evans Lady Evans. When the full titles are not used, they are called Lord Charles and Lady Joan. There is no other abbreviation.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Lord Charles Evans.

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Joan Evans.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lord Charles Evans,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Lord Charles,

Yours very truly,

or

Dear Evans,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Lord Charles Evans.

Dear Lady Joan Evans,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Joan,

Yours very truly, *or*

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Joan Evans.

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The mistake already alluded to in this category is made most often of all in the case of wives of younger sons of dukes and marquesses. The wife of Lord Charles Evans is Lady Charles Evans, and never in any circumstances Lady Evans. She is known less formally as Lady Charles. This rule is varied only when she is of higher rank than her husband, in which case her own Christian name is substituted for his. (*See under* MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES, p. 60.)

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Lady Charles Evans.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lady Charles Evans,

Yours very truly,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Charles,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Lady Charles Evans.

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

If the widow of a younger son of a marquess, having no title of her own, re-marries she may not continue to use her late husband's name and title. If, on the other hand, she has a title of her own, she would use it coupled with her new name.

CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The children of younger sons of marquesses have no distinctions of any sort. All the sons and daughters of Lord and Lady Charles Evans would be plain Mr and Miss. They have, of course, some precedence in the social scale.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES

The daughter of a marquess, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name, even if she marries the younger son of a marquess, because, as stated elsewhere, all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of an earl or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. There are instances of both usages in the peerage, and the chosen style should be ascertained in each case. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way (nor, incidentally, that of her husband). Our marquess's daughter, married to Mr Peter Green, would become Lady Joan Green. In no circumstances would she be called Lady Peter Green. Together they

would be described as Mr Peter and Lady Joan Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter of a marquess (as also of a duke or earl) keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Joan, having married Mr Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

Examples.—Marriage with.

A commoner	Peter Green, Esq.	Lady Joan Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	Lady Joan Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable George Wilson	Lady Joan Wilson
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines	Lady Joan Staines, <i>or</i> Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a marquess	Lord John Bull	Lady Joan Bull
A younger son of a duke	Lord John Smith	Lady John Smith, <i>or</i> Lady Joan Smith
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES

The children of daughters of marquesses receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.

EARLS AND COUNTESESSES

THIS grade is sometimes territorial, sometimes taken from the family name. In the former case the preposition "of" is generally used, and in the latter case it is not, although there are numerous exceptions to both rules.

In one or two instances, such as the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, two separate earldoms have become merged. Both titles are used on all formal occasions and even on the social envelope. But in social speech and letters only the first one is employed. The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham's title provides an instance of the little traps which are sometimes, almost perversely it would seem, set for the unwary. The name of the ancient town from which Lord Winchilsea takes his title is spelt Winchelsea. Another curious instance is that the town of Beaconsfield, from which Disraeli took his title, is pronounced Beckonsfield. He lived within a few miles of it at Hughenden, and must have been aware of this. But his title was pronounced by him as it is written, and continues to be so pronounced.

Our typical peer in this, the third grade, shall be the Earl of Whitby, with a second title, Viscount Staines, and the family name of Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

It has been remarked already that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech. This rule applies, of course, to earls and countesses, who are always referred and spoken to as lord and lady. As in the case of the marquessate, there are a few formal

occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never happen in intimate speech.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Earl of Whitby.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Countess of Whitby.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lord Whitby, *or*

Dear Whitby,

Yours very truly, *or*
Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Earl of Whitby.

Dear Lady Whitby,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Countess of Whitby.

DOWAGER COUNTESSSES

A dowager countess is so called when she is the earliest surviving widow of a preceding earl. A later surviving

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widow is distinguished by the use of the Christian name before her title (*see* p. 40).

The Dowager Countess of Whitby.
Muriel, Countess of Whitby.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning countess.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Dowager Countess of Whitby, *or*
The Right Hon. Muriel, Countess of Whitby.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lady Whitby,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Dowager Countess of Whitby, *or*
Muriel, Countess of Whitby.

ELDEST SONS OF EARLS

(*See also under* COURTESY TITLES, p. 41)

As stated elsewhere, peers in this category have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes usually the highest of these as his courtesy title, which is used in every way as if it were his by right. He takes the title from birth,

and on his marriage his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank.

Example.—The eldest son of our Earl of Whitby would be the Viscount Staines and his wife the Viscountess Staines. The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same whether they are actual or courtesy titles. (*See* pp. 70 and 71.)

DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

Daughters of earls bear the title Lady with their Christian and family names.

Example.—Lady Violet Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The same rules apply as in the case of daughters of dukes and marquesses, viz. when the full title is not used, our earl's daughter would be called Lady Violet. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use the Christian name alone.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Violet Collins.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lady Violet Collins,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Violet,

Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Violet Collins.

YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

Unlike the higher grades of the peerage, younger sons of earls are styled Honourable with their Christian and family names, and there is nothing to distinguish them from the sons of viscounts and barons.

Example.—The Honourable Thomas Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As remarked elsewhere, this title is never used in speech or letter-writing, excepting on the envelope. The younger sons of earls are called Mr, always in conjunction with the Christian name.

Example.—Mr Thomas Collins.

The title is never printed on visiting-cards, so that without inner knowledge it is difficult to recognize the rank. When it is desired to indicate it, however, a reference to the holder's parentage would be permissible. Servants would announce the younger son of an earl as Mr Thomas Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Sir, *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Thomas Collins.

The social manner of address is:

Dear Mr Collins, *or*
Dear Collins,

Yours very truly,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Thomas Collins.

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

share their husbands' title.

Example.—The Hon. Mrs Thomas Collins.

It should be carefully noted that whereas it is wrong to use the designations Mr or Miss with this title, it is right to use the designation Mrs with it. The title is never used in speech, even by a servant, and the wife of Mr Thomas Collins is always alluded to as Mrs Thomas Collins. If she happens to be of higher rank than her husband, she would use her own title in conjunction with her husband's name—*without the Honourable*.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Thomas Collins.

The social manner is:

Dear Mrs Collins,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Thomas Collins.

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

keep their title until re-marriage, when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower. This rule does not apply, of course, if the widow possesses a title in her own right.

CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

have no distinctions of any sort. They have, of course, certain social precedence.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

The daughter of an earl, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name, even if she marries the younger son of an earl, because, as stated elsewhere, all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of a viscount or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title until her husband succeeds to his peerage, because she actually keeps her own precedence until then. In such a case the chosen style should be ascertained. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way—nor, incidentally, that of her husband. Our earl's daughter, married to Mr Peter Green, would become Lady Violet Green. She must never be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be described as Mr Peter and Lady Violet Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter of an earl keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Violet, having married Mr Peter Green,

would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

Examples.—Marriage with

A commoner	Mr Peter Green	Lady Violet Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	Lady Violet Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable Michael O'Mara	Lady Violet O'Mara
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines (Lord Staines)	Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a marquess	Lord John Bull	Lady John Bull
A younger son of a duke	Lord John Smith	Lady John Smith
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

The children of daughters of earls receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.

VISCOUNTS AND VISCOUNTESSSES

THIS title is sometimes territorial, sometimes derived from the family name, but in neither case is the preposition "of" used between the style and the title, e.g. Viscount Hereford, not The Viscount of Hereford. Viscounts in the peerage of Scotland (or before 1707) *do* include the "of", e.g. The Viscount of Arbutnott. A number of Viscounts recently created also contain a territorial addition to the title, e.g. Viscount Grey of Fallodon. In such cases the full style is used on formal occasions and in addressing all letters, formal and social.

Our example in this, the fourth grade of the peerage, shall be Viscount O'Mara, with the same family name.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The rule already explained, that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech, applies equally, of course, to viscounts and their wives. As in other ranks, there are a few formal occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never happen in intimate speech.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Viscount O'Mara.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Viscountess O'Mara.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Lord O'Mara, *or*

Dear O'Mara,

Yours very truly, *or*

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Viscount O'Mara.

Dear Lady O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Viscountess O'Mara.

DOWAGER VISCOUNTESSES

A dowager viscountess is the earliest surviving widow of a preceding peer. Later surviving widows are distinguished by the use of the Christian name before the title (*see* p. 40).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning viscountess (*see above*).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Dowager Viscountess O'Mara,

or

The Right Hon. Anne, Viscountess O'Mara.

The social manner is:

Dear Lady O'Mara,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Dowager Viscountess O'Mara, *or*

Anne, Viscountess O'Mara.

ELDEST SONS OF VISCOUNTS

Courtesy titles cease at the grade of an earl, so that the eldest son of a viscount does not take his father's second title, even if he happens to have one. Like his younger brothers, he is merely The Honourable, and his wife shares the title.

Example.—The Hon. Michael O'Mara.

The Hon. Mrs O'Mara.

Their visiting-cards would be inscribed "Mr O'Mara" and "Mrs O'Mara" without the Christian name.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As explained before, the title Honourable is never used in speech, so that the eldest son of our viscount would be spoken and referred to as Mr O'Mara and his wife as Mrs O'Mara. This rule is followed by servants also.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Sir, *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Michael O'Mara.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Michael O'Mara.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Mr O'Mara, *or*

Dear O'Mara,

Yours very truly,

or

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Michael O'Mara.

Dear Mrs O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Michael O'Mara.

WIDOWS OF ELDEST SONS OF VISCOUNTS

keep their title until re-marriage, when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower. This does not apply, of course, if the widow is titled in her own right.

YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

The same rules exactly apply here as to younger sons of earls and their wives (*see* pp. 66 and 67).

DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

all bear the title Honourable like their brothers.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The title is never used in speech even by a servant. The eldest daughter is referred to as Miss O'Mara, the younger ones as Miss Nora and Miss Bridget O'Mara.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

is the same for all. The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Eileen O'Mara.

The social manner is:

Dear Miss O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Eileen O'Mara.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

The daughter of a viscount in marrying a man of lower rank than her own keeps her title, thus:

Marriage with

A commoner

Mr Peter Green

The Hon. Mrs Green

A knight or
baronet

Sir Bernard Brown

The Hon. Lady Brown

In marrying a man of equal or higher rank she shares her husband's title.

CHILDREN OF SONS OF VISCOUNTS

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort. They have, of course, a certain social precedence.

BARONS AND BARONESES

THIS title is sometimes territorial, sometimes taken from the family name, and sometimes from other sources entirely, as, for example, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, whose family name is Mostyn.

The peculiar point about this title is that, unlike its foreign equivalent, it is not used in this country excepting by peeresses in their own right. In England and Wales "Baron" is, however, the legal term, whereas in Scotland the legal term for a peer of this rank is "Lord", as in Scots Law the word "Baron" denotes the property of a territorial estate held by Baronial charter.

Our example in this, the fifth and last grade of the peerage, shall be Baron Westley, with the family name of Whitworth.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The rule of addressing all peers below ducal rank as lord and lady is equally applicable here. Baronesses in their own right, however, are sometimes called by this title.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

My Lord,

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. Lord Westley.

Madam,

I have the honour to be,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. Lady Westley.

The social manner of address is:

Dear Lord Westley, *or*

Dear Westley,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Lord Westley.

Dear Lady Westley,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Lady Westley.

DOWAGER BARONESES

A dowager baroness is the earliest surviving widow of a preceding peer. Later surviving widows are distinguished by the use of the Christian name before the title (*see* p. 40).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning baroness (*see* p. 75).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Dowager Lady Westley, or
The Right Hon. Anne, Lady Westley.

The social manner of address is:

Dear Lady Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Dowager Lady Westley, or
Anne, Lady Westley.

ELDEST SONS OF BARONS

Courtesy titles cease at the grade of an earl, so that the eldest son of a baron, like his younger brothers, is merely The Honourable, and his wife shares the title.

Example.—The Hon. Roger Whitworth.
The Hon. Mrs Whitworth.

Their visiting-cards would be inscribed Mr Whitworth and Mrs Whitworth, without the Christian name.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As explained elsewhere, the title Honourable is never used in speech, so that the eldest son of our baron would be spoken and referred to as Mr Whitworth and his wife as Mrs Whitworth. This rule is followed by servants also.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Sir, or

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Roger Whitworth.

78 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Whitworth.

The social manner is:

Dear Mr Whitworth, *or*
Dear Whitworth,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Roger Whitworth.

Dear Mrs Whitworth,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Whitworth.

WIDOWS OF ELDEST SONS OF BARONS

keep their title until re-marriage, when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower. This does not apply, of course, if the widow is titled in her own right.

ELDEST SONS OF SCOTTISH BARONS (LORDS)

In the case of peerages created before the Union (1707) the eldest sons (indeed legally the *nearest heir*, even if grandson, brother, uncle or nephew) are called The Master of ———. Their wives are called The Hon. Mrs ———.

Example.—The Master of Ballantrae.
The Hon. Mrs Scott of Ballantrae.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

Formerly styled "My Lord" he is nowadays called Sir formally, and socially by his surname, Mr Scott (or more familiarly Scott). In the household and family he is referred to as The Master, and servants address him as Master. His wife, like her English counterpart, is called Mrs Scott.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Sir (or Dear Sir),

Address of envelope—

The Master of Ballantrae.

Madam,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Scott of Ballantrae.

The social manner is:

Dear Mr Scott, or

Dear Scott,

Address of envelope—

The Master of Ballantrae.

Dear Mrs Scott,

Address of envelope—

The Hon. Mrs Scott of Ballantrae.

In the case of Scottish baronies created since the Union the English form of address is used (*see* p. 77).

YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

The same rules exactly apply here as to younger sons of earls and their wives (*see* pp. 66, 67 and 68).

DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

all bear the title Honourable, and the same rules apply as for daughters of viscounts (*see* p. 74).

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

The daughter of a baron, in marrying a man of lower rank than her own, keeps her title, thus:

Marriage with

A commoner	Mr Peter Green	The Hon. Mrs Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	The Hon. Lady Brown

In marrying a man of equal or higher rank she shares her husband's title.

CHILDREN OF SONS OF BARONS

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort.

MALTESE NOBILITY

are known as "Holders of Titles recognized by the Crown" and are addressed The Most Noble.

BARONETS

THIS title, identified by the prefix Sir to Christian and surname, is a hereditary honour descending from father to son. Failing a son to the first holder, the title becomes extinct; but failing a son to a later holder, the title goes to the nearest male descendant of a former holder. It is distinguished from that of knight by the word baronet, or one of its contractions, being added at the end of the name, thus:

Sir George Robinson, Bt.

In Scotland the territorial title of the family is inserted before the addition "Bt."

Sir George Robinson of Glenrobinson, Bt.

The word baronet is used in full only in formal documents. Bt. is the older abbreviation and the only one recognized by the Council of the Baronetage, but, in spite of this, Bart. is still much used. This is a pity, because it is considered wrong by those who know and prefer the right way.

A baronet's wife takes the title of Lady in conjunction with the surname only—never with her own or her husband's Christian name unless she happens to have a title of her own (*see* pp. 45, 53, 61, 69, 74 and 80).

Example.—Lady Robinson.

The only exception to this rule might be the written one of Lady (George) Robinson, when it is necessary to distinguish her from another Lady Robinson. In actual speech there can be no such distinction. In Scotland,

however, the territorial addition acts as the distinction:

Lady Robinson of Glenrobinson.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

A baronet is addressed by his title and Christian name, as, for instance, Sir George, and spoken of as Sir George Robinson, or, more familiarly, as Sir George. There is no distinction here between a baronet and a knight.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Sir,

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Sir George Robinson, Bt.
Sir George Robinson of Glenrobinson, Bt. (in
Scotland).

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

Lady Robinson.
Lady Robinson of Glenrobinson (in Scotland).

The social manner is:

Dear Sir George Robinson,

Yours faithfully,

or more familiarly

Dear Sir George, *or*

Dear Robinson,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Sir George Robinson, Bt.

Dear Lady Robinson,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

Lady Robinson.

WIDOWS OF BARONETS

retain their style of address unless and until the succeeding baronet marries, when the widow is called either

The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*
Dora, Lady Robinson.

The rule follows that of the peerage (*see* p. 40).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is the same as for a baronet's wife (*see* p. 81).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*
Dora, Lady Robinson.

The social manner is:

Dear Lady Robinson,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*
Dora, Lady Robinson.

WIDOWS OF BARONETS RE-MARRYING

If marrying a peer, an honourable, or another baronet, the title and name of the new husband is taken. If she marries an untitled gentleman, she becomes Mrs ———

CHILDREN OF BARONETS

have no titles or distinctions, excepting that the eldest son's Christian name is not used in speech by or to servants and inferiors.

Example.—Mr Robinson.

In Scotland he is styled "younger" of the family description.

Example.—Mr Robinson, younger of Glenrobinson.

HONOURABLES

When the son of a viscount or baron, or the younger son of an earl, receives a baronetcy, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be:

The Hon. Sir George Robinson, Bt.

The Hon. Lady Robinson.

NEWLY CREATED TITLES

The recipient has no right to use his new title until the legalities connected with it are completed and the ceremony performed.

KNIGHTS

THE orders of knighthood are various, but not one of them is hereditary. We will take them in the order of their precedence and deal with general rules as they arise.

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

With very rare exceptions, this order is conferred only upon royalties and in the peerage. It is distinguished by the letters K.G. after the name and title:

Example.—The Duke of Middlesex, K.G.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE

This order is conferred exclusively upon Scottish nobles (these include both peers and certain commoners as nobles in the technical sense) and is distinguished by the letters K.T. after name and title.

Example.—The Earl of Queensferry, K.T.
Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, K.T.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK

This order is conferred exclusively upon Irish nobles, and is distinguished by the letters K.P. after name and title.

Example.—The Viscount O'Mara, K.P.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE
BATH

This is the first of the orders of knighthood which are conferred on commoners and in which there is more than one class. Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.).

The classes and distinctions are as follows:

Knights Grand Cross	.	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.B.
Knights Commanders	.	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.B.
Companions	.	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.B.

The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF
INDIA

As in the previous case, this order has three classes. Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.).

Knights Grand

Commanders	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.S.I.
Knights Commanders	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.S.I.
Companions	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.S.I.

The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

This order also has three classes:

Knights Grand Cross	. Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.M.G.
Knights Commanders	. Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Companions	. Richard Jackson, Esq., C.M.G.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.). The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

There are three classes in this order, members of the first two classes only being knights. The use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.). The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

Knights Grand

Commanders	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.I.E.
Knights Commanders	. Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.I.E.
Companions	. Richard Jackson, Esq., C.I.E.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

There are five classes in this order, for which women as well as men are eligible:

Knights Grand Cross	. Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders	. Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.V.O.
Commanders	. Richard Jackson, Esq., C.V.O.
Members Fourth Class	. Herbert Black, Esq., M.V.O.
Members Fifth Class	. Charles White, Esq., M.V.O.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of

course, the abbreviation Bt.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp. 81 to 84). The wives of commanders and members, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

The classes for women are:

Dames Grand Cross	. . . . .	G.C.V.O.
Dames Commanders	. . . . .	D.C.V.O.
Commanders	. . . . .	C.V.O.
Members Fourth Class	. . . . .	M.V.O.
Members Fifth Class	. . . . .	M.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This order is comparatively recent, and women as well as men are eligible. The five classes for men are:

Knights Grand Cross	. Sir Robert Johnson, G.B.E.
Knights Commanders	. Sir Edward Thompson, K.B.E.
Commanders	. Richard Jackson, Esq., C.B.E.
Officers	. Herbert Black, Esq., O.B.E.
Members	. Thomas Brown, Esq., M.B.E.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp. 81 to 84). The wives of commanders, officers, and members, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

The five classes for women are:

Dames Grand Cross	. Dame Matilda Johnson, G.B.E.
Dames Commanders	. Dame Pamela Thompson, D.B.E.
Commanders	. Mrs Jackson, C.B.E.
Officers	. Mrs Black, O.B.E.
Members	. Miss Brown, M.B.E.

Husbands of ladies raised to any one of the ranks in this order do not share their wives' distinctions.

The title carried by the first two degrees of this order is used always in conjunction with the lady's Christian name. The formal mode of address in speech is "Dame Matilda" or "Dame Pamela". The formal mode of address in writing is:

Dear Madam,

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Or less formally:

Dear Dame Matilda Johnson, *or* Dear Dame Matilda,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To Dame Matilda Johnson, G.B.E. (or D.B.E.).

Where the recipient of this honour already enjoys a higher title, either by birth or marriage, the accepted rule would seem to be that her title in this order is indicated only by the letters at the end of her name.

Example.—The Hon. Mrs Arthur Johnson, G.B.E.
(or D.B.E.).

As to the manner of addressing in speech in such a case, the lady's own preference should be ascertained.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

This is the lowest order of knighthood, and is designated thus:

Sir William Jones.

In formal documents only the word Knight or the abbreviation Knt. is sometimes added to the name. In all other respects the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp. 81 to 84).

WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS

WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS RE-MARRYING

See under BARONETS (pp. 83 and 84).

HONORARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

These are conferred from time to time on foreigners. Excepting in rare cases granted specially by the Sovereign, the recipient has no right to the title of Sir and it should not be used before the name.

NEWLY CREATED TITLES

All persons awarded Orders, decorations, and medals may add the appropriate letters to their names immediately after the announcement in the *London Gazette*, e.g.:

Robert Wilson, Esq., K.C.B.

John Smith, Esq., C.B.E.

Major Evan Jones, M.C.

Corporal William Brown, M.M.

Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders of Orders of Chivalry and Knights Bachelor do not use the prefix "Sir" until they have received the accolade from the Sovereign.

In the case of Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders of Orders of Chivalry who are unable to attend to receive the accolade from the Sovereign or from someone appointed to confer the honour on Her Majesty's behalf (e.g., those resident abroad), a Dispensation Warrant is issued entitling them to assume the prefix "Sir" until such time as they can receive the accolade from the Sovereign. In very rare cases, where the recipients, owing to reasons of health or being permanently resident abroad, are unlikely ever to come to this country, Letters Patent granting full privileges of the honour are issued.

In the case of Knights Bachelor who are unable to re-

ceive the accolade from the Sovereign, or from someone appointed to confer the honour on Her Majesty's behalf, Letters Patent are issued entitling them to assume the prefix "Sir". They do not attend subsequently for the accolade.

Ladies who are appointed Dames Grand Cross or Dames Commanders of Orders of Chivalry can assume the prefix "Dame" as soon as the *Gazette* notice appears.

GENERAL REMARKS

In the case of a member of more than one of these orders of knighthood it is unnecessary to add them all to his name in addressing letters to him. Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or St. Patrick, who happen to be members of a lesser order as well, would have the highest order only designated, but it should on no account be omitted. Members of more than one of the lower orders of knighthood would have the abbreviations of two, but not more, after their names. The two highest would usually be chosen, a knighthood of a lower order coming before a companionship of a higher.

Example.—Sir William Browning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

If there were more than two, the remaining honours would be inferred by an "etc."

A Grand Cross in a Junior Order precedes a Knighthood in a Senior Order.

Example.—Sir George Green, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

In the case of a Knight Bachelor being also a companion in another order, his designation would be:

Sir Henry Jones, C.B.

In this case the letters K.C.B. would be wrong, because, although a knight and a member of the Order of the Bath, he is not a knight in that particular order.

When a member of an order of knighthood is promoted to a higher rank within the same order, the lower rank is absorbed in the higher and therefore the designation of the lower rank is omitted after the name. Thus when Richard Jackson, Esq., C.V.O., is created a knight of the Royal Victorian Order he becomes Sir Richard Jackson, K.C.V.O.

When the son of a viscount or baron or the younger son of an earl receives a knighthood, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be:

The Hon. Sir William Browning, K.C.M.G. (or otherwise).

The Hon. Lady Browning.

CHIEFS OF SCOTTISH CLANS AND TERRITORIAL HOUSES (LAIRDS)

By Scots Law, and ancient custom, to which they rightly cling, Chiefs of Scottish Clans and Houses, are known by their territorial names. Mr is not used, and Esq. seldom. Mackvicular of Mackvicular is called Mackvicular in his own territorial district or gathering, and elsewhere The Mackvicular—if he be chief of a *whole* "Name" or "clan" (The Armstrength, and The Mackvicular, are not translations of the Gaelic *An*, but a 15th-century Scots style). MacHector of Drimmore is called Drimmore.

The style of address in speech is Mackvicular, or Drimmore, *without* Mr—whatever the rank of the speaker.

The normal mode of address in writing is Sir (or Dear Sir)—but a clansman would write Dear Chief.

The social mode of address is:

Dear Mackvicular, *or* Dear Drimmore.

The address of envelopes has varied and may be:

John Mackvicular of Mackvicular, Esq., *or*
James MacHector of Drimmore, Esq.,

but since most chiefs were feudal Barons (who had precedence of ordinary Esquires), the tendency is, again, to omit both Christian name and Esq.; thus:

The Mackvicular of Mackvicular, *or*
MacHector of Drimmore.

Their wives are addressed formally in writing as:
Madam (or Dear Madam),
and socially as:

Dear Mrs Mackvicular of Mackvicular, *or*
Dear Mrs MacHector of Drimmore,

They are introduced or announced as:

Mrs Mackvicular of Mackvicular, *or*
Mrs MacHector of Drimmore.

Their heirs are addressed in writing as:

John Mackvicular, younger of Mackvicular, *or*
James MacHector, younger of Drimmore,

and they are also introduced or announced in this way.

All unmarried daughters use the title, thus:

Miss MacHector of Drimmore—for the eldest, and

Miss Jean MacHector of Drimmore—for a younger one.

It is not the custom for younger sons to use the title.

The old Scottish title of "Laird" is still freely used in Scotland, and even a landless chief can be styled in writing, or referred to in speech, as The Laird of Mackvicular, and any other proprietor is styled, e.g. The Laird of Drimmore.

Their wives are in rural Scotland still styled (and legally so, if the wife of a chief, or feudal baron) as:

The Lady Mackvicular, *or* The Lady Drimmore.

Southern Society deprecated (whilst local custom retained) these titles, and "Mrs" (which has a different origin) was introduced from England towards the close of the 18th century. Technically the "Madam" retained by wives of Irish Chieftains is correct, and a few Scottish ones now use it.

The widow of a Chief or Laird continues to use the territorial style and the prefix Dowager is used in the same circumstances as where it is applied to a Peeress (*see* p. 40):

The Dowager Mrs Mackvicular of Mackvicular.

The Dowager Mrs MacHector of Drimmore.

The prefix of Chiefs and Laird-Barons was, in writing, The Much Honoured; in address, Your Honour; and their wives, My Lady; but these—and the municipal, Your Worship—have latterly been overlooked in Scotland.

IRISH CHIEFTAINS

UNDER the Brehon Law, the succession of Irish chieftains was by selection within a limited family group (*deirbhfine*), but the principle of seniority was observed by Gaelic genealogists. About the beginning of the 19th century some of the representatives of the last holders of the chieftainries resumed the appropriate designations, which had lapsed with the destruction of the Gaelic order.

The descent of the following by primogeniture in the male line from the last inaugurated or *de facto* chieftain has been examined by the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle. Subject to the possible survival in some cases of senior lines at present unidentified, they are recorded at the Genealogical Office as Chiefs of the Name and are recognized by courtesy. Certain chiefs whose pedigrees have not been finally proved are included in this list on account of their prescriptive standing.

Mac Dermot Prince of Coolavin.

Mac Gillycuddy of the Reeks.

Mac Murrough Kavanagh.

O Brien of Thomond.

O Callaghan.

O Conor Don.

O Donel of Tirconnell.

O Donoghue of the Glens.

O Donovan.

O Morchoe.

O Neill of Clandeboy.

O Sionnaigh (called The Fox since 1552).

O Toole of Fer Tire.

O Grady of Kilballyowen.

O Kelly of Gallagher and Tycooly.

The address on the envelope is as the above designation (e.g. O Donoghue of the Glens), with the exception that in the case of those designations which consist of a surname only, the phrase "Chief of the Name" is added (e.g. O Morchoe, Chief of the Name). The social mode of address is "Dear O Donoghue", etc.

There are three knights of a palatine creation by an Earl of Desmond in the 14th century, the Knight of Glin, the Knight of Kerry, and the White Knight. They are so designated, and so addressed on the envelope.

The social mode of address is "Dear Knight of Glin", etc.

The wives of persons designated chieftains are addressed as "Madam O Donoghue", etc. The wives of the knights palatine are addressed as the wives of chieftains.

The sons and daughters are addressed as the children of an Esquire.

ESQUIRES

THE almost universal use of this title for every man who cannot claim a higher one persists in spite of protests and objections from those who are accorded this by social usage. The practice has established itself that it is considered rude to address an envelope to anyone above the rank of working man as Mr. This being so, the following are the correct uses for the head of the family. The formal manner of address in speech is Sir, and the social manner Mr Robins. His wife is called Madam, and referred to as Mrs Robins. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Sir,

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Madam,

I beg to remain, Madam,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner in writing is:

Dear Mr Robins,

Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs Robins,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelopes—

Harold Robins, Esq.,

Mrs Robins, or Mrs Harold Robins.

For all other male members of the family the rules are the same, but envelopes to their wives always include their husbands' Christian names, for instance:

Mrs John Robins.

Wives of commoners take precedence in the family from their husbands, as in the titled classes. Once a woman marries the head of the family, or the man who subsequently becomes the head of the family, this position remains with her for life, unless she re-marries or the marriage is dissolved. A divorcée would normally use her own Christian name, thus:

Mrs Mary Robins.

SONS

bearing the same name as their fathers are addressed thus:

Harold Robins, Jr., Esq.

There was a Victorian habit of addressing young men of nursery and school age as Master Robins, which seems happily to have died out. Now the more sensible manner of addressing all boys up to school-leaving age is simply Harold Robins, after which they may be considered grown-up and worthy of the title Esq.

DAUGHTERS

The eldest unmarried daughter of the head of the family is Miss Robins. All other unmarried women in the family use their distinguishing Christian names, for example:

Miss Jane Robins.

A final word seems necessary regarding the right and wrong uses of the title Esquire. One hopes it is needless to say that it should never be used in conjunction with any other title, as for instance the prefix Mr. Apparently, too, some doubt arises occasionally as to the lesser grades of orders of knighthood. Commanders, Companions, Officers and Members of the various orders of knight-

hood are addressed as esquires with the distinguishing abbreviation after the name, thus:

Richard Jackson, Esq., C.V.O.

For fuller details *see under* KNIGHTS (pp. 85 *et seq.*).

DOUBLE NAMES

THE justification for a hyphenated double name is when two land-owning families have been merged into one through marriage, or when legal licence to adopt it has been obtained. The form need not be denied, however, to those who use a second Christian name prefixed to the surname for distinction or for convenience, though in such cases a hyphen should not be used. In speech as well as writing the two names are always used.

MAIDS OF HONOUR

Addressed in formal speech and writing as Madam.

Envelopes are addressed—

The Hon. Miss Gibbs,

and otherwise as a Baron's daughter (*see* pp. 74 and 80).

None have been appointed, however, in the present reign.

PRESIDENTS OF SOCIETIES

are addressed in formal speech and writing as Sir or Mr President. In the case of a titled holder of the office he would be addressed according to his rank, e.g. My Lord Duke (or Your Grace) and President, or My Lord and President, etc. Where a woman holds office she is addressed as Madam unless she has a title, in which case the rule is Your Grace and President (if a duchess), My Lady and President (if a lesser peeress or wife of a baronet or knight). In all cases envelopes are addressed according to name and rank, with the addition of

President of The ———.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS

THIS office is conferred for life, but it is not hereditary. All members of the Cabinet must be privy councillors, but all privy councillors are not members of the Cabinet.

There is nothing to indicate this rank in the style of addressing in speech, which is according to the holder's rank otherwise, but in writing the name is preceded with the distinction The Right Hon. Wives do not share this title. In the case of the peerage the office of privy councillor is not indicated, as in the three lowest grades the title of Right Hon. is already used and in the two highest grades it is assumed to be incorporated in the loftier titles (*see* p. 44).

Examples are as follows: A commoner is referred and spoken to as Mr Williams, while the manner of address in writing is, formally,

Sir (or Dear Sir),

I have the honour to be, Sir (or Dear Sir),

Yours faithfully,

or socially

Dear Mr Williams,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Right Hon. James Williams.

His wife does not share the title, and would therefore always be addressed in speech and writing as Mrs Williams.

In the case of Navy, Army or Air Force officers the style of address in writing is, for example,

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Admiral The Right Hon. Sir James Smith

or

Colonel The Right Hon. Henry Jones

or

Air Vice-Marshal The Right Hon. Sir Josiah Blank.

In the case of Church dignitaries the style of address in writing would be, for example,

The Right Revd. The Right Hon. The Lord Bishop of
Blank.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY
COUNCIL

Rules as for privy councillors apply (*see* p. 101), excepting that the prefix Right Hon. ceases on retirement.

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Chairman of the London County
Council,
but James Brown, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LORDS SPIRITUAL

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and twenty-one of the other English Diocesan Bishops in order of seniority constitute the Lords Spiritual in Parliament. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not summoned.

ARCHBISHOPS

The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks next in precedence to the Royal Family, and above dukes in the Roll of Peerage. The Archbishop of York ranks next to the Lord Chancellor.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In contrast to the social rule for dukes, the invariable manner of addressing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in speech both by equals and inferiors is "Your Grace". They are referred to by their territorial titles, e.g. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and not by name; but where no confusion is likely, "the Archbishop" is sufficient. Only past or retired prelates are referred to by name, e.g. Archbishop Temple.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

My Lord Archbishop, *or*

Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's devoted and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Most Reverend The Lord Archbishop of ———.

The social manner is:

My dear Lord Archbishop, *or*
Dear Lord Archbishop,

or more familiarly

My dear Archbishop,

Yours sincerely (*or other form customary among persons well acquainted*).

Address of envelope—

The Most Reverend The Lord Archbishop of ———.

The same modes of address are applicable to all Archbishops of the Anglican Communion in accordance with the general principles set out below (*see* BISHOPS, p. 105). An exception, however, occurs in the case of the Archbishop of Armagh, who is addressed thus:

The Most Revd. His Grace The Lord Primate of all Ireland.

SIGNATURES

A reigning archbishop uses his Christian name in English or Latin, or the initials of his Christian names, coupled with the Latin name of his see, or some abbreviation of it.

For instance, the Archbishop of Canterbury signs himself Geoffrey Cantuar.

WIVES OF ARCHBISHOPS

The wife of an archbishop does not share her husband's precedence unless, of course, he possesses a temporal title as well as the spiritual one, in which case rules previously given would apply. Otherwise she is plain Mrs.

RETIRED ARCHBISHOPS

On resigning, an archbishop though relinquishing his legal, constitutional and ecclesiastical status retains his spiritual character of bishop. By courtesy he is still addressed as archbishop.

The retirement of the late Lord Davidson of Lambeth from the Archbishopric of Canterbury created a precedent in regard to that particular see. But for the fact that a temporal title was bestowed upon the retiring Primate he would also have renounced his seat in the House of Lords. The precedent was followed in the case of Archbishop Lang. The formal manner of address in such cases is:

My Lord, *or*

My Lord Archbishop,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord (or My Lord Archbishop),

Your devoted and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Most Reverend The Lord Davidson of Lambeth.

In all other cases the formal manner of address is in polite usage the same, except for the mode of address on the envelope which should be:

Address of envelope—

The Most Revd. John Brown.

Retired Archbishops are addressed and referred to in speech, both socially and formally, by title and surname.

Example.—Archbishop Brown, *or* Archbishop Lord Lang.

They use their ordinary signatures, with the addition of Archbishop or Bishop.

BISHOPS

It is common knowledge that the title "Lord Bishop" is not confined to those English diocesan bishops who

happen by reason of seniority to have seats in the House of Lords. All diocesan bishops of England are described in legal documents as Lords Bishops. Nor can the title be traced to the fact that bishops were formerly barons also, possessing land and revenues accordingly. The title *Dominus Episcopus* was in use before the Conquest and before the bishops were constituted barons.

All the bishops of the Anglican Communion have come by custom or right to be styled Lords Bishops. The title owes nothing to special grant or to any act of sovereignty by monarch. From time immemorial the Episcopal character and office have attracted forms of address of highest dignity and reverence. Their variable forms have taken their present shape of Lord Bishop, a title which may be used with propriety of all episcopally consecrated bishops. Though in the Eastern churches titles more splendid and picturesque are in use, Lord Bishop is never wrong.

Among bishops of the Anglican Communion there are some in Missionary sees who modestly discourage the use of the title. Until lately it has been unknown in the American Episcopal Church, so far as domestic use is concerned, but American bishops should in courtesy be addressed by English-speaking correspondents outside the U.S.A. in the manner applicable to all other bishops of the Anglican Communion. The American style "Right Revd. Sir" is, indeed, giving place occasionally to "My Lord" in U.S.A.

The twenty-four English bishops who, with the two archbishops, have seats in the House of Lords, rank below viscounts and above barons. The manner of address in speech is My Lord and His Lordship, both formally and socially.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord, *or*
My Lord Bishop,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

My dear Lord Bishop, *or* Dear Lord Bishop, *or*
Dear Bishop,

Yours sincerely (or very truly),

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of ———.

BISHOPS OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The manner of address in speech and writing, both formally and socially, is exactly the same as for English bishops. There are, however, the following minor points of distinction to be borne in mind.

Bishops Suffragan are not addressed as such, but exactly as diocesan bishops. In fact, all diocesan bishops are suffragans of the Archbishop of the Province.

Address of envelope—

The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of ———.

IRISH BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech and writing is the same as for English bishops.

The exception is the Bishop of Meath, who is addressed as "The Most Revd." instead of "The Right Revd."

SCOTTISH BISHOPS

The same as for Irish Bishops (*see above*). The Primus is generally addressed as:

The Most Reverend The Primus.

RETIRED BISHOPS

The same as English Bishops (*see p. 105*), except that they are addressed by personal name.

Example.—Dear Lord Bishop, *or* Dear Bishop, *and envelopes should be addressed—*

The Right Revd. John Brown.

WIVES OF BISHOPS (Rules as for ARCHBISHOPS', p. 104).

DEANS

are addressed in speech as Mr Dean. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Revd. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Mr Dean, *or*

Dear Dean,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Very Revd. The Dean of ———.

Deans who are also Bishops are addressed as The Right Revd. The Dean of ———.

RETIRED DEANS

have no right to the title on retirement, and are addressed as other members of the clergy (*see* p. 110), but if the title Dean Emeritus is conferred or if it is known that they wish to retain the title they are addressed as deans, except that the envelope would be addressed in the personal name, thus:

The Very Revd. Charles Cox, D.D.

PROVOSTS

are the incumbents of those parish churches which have become cathedrals in recent times. They take rank and precedence as deans and are addressed in speech as Mr Provost. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Revd. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Mr Provost, *or*

Dear Provost,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Very Revd. The Provost of ———.

RETIRED PROVOSTS. Rules as for retired deans apply.

ARCHDEACONS

are addressed in speech as Mr Archdeacon. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Venerable Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Venerable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Mr Archdeacon,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Venerable The Archdeacon of ———.

RETIRED ARCHDEACONS

have no right to the title on retirement, and are addressed as other members of the clergy (*see* p. 110), but if the title Archdeacon Emeritus is conferred on them, or if it is known that they wish to retain the title, they are addressed in speech as Mr Archdeacon and referred to as Archdeacon ——— (using surname), except in official documents.

Address of envelope—

The Venerable Arthur Holt, D.D.

CANONS

are either residentiary or honorary. The rule is the same in each case. They are addressed in speech as Canon ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Canon ———,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Revd. Canon ———.

PREBENDARIES

are addressed and referred to as Prebendary ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Prebendary ———,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Revd. Prebendary ———.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY

There is no difference in style of addressing the remaining ranks, although beneficed clergymen are usually called in speech either The Vicar or The Rector. But it is definitely wrong to speak or refer to a clergyman as the

Revd. Smith. Initials or name must *always* be used. The style Revd. Mr Smith was common in England within living memory, but its use is now confined to North America, where it is correct. When the name of a clergyman and his wife appear together, the correct form is:

The Revd. A. B. and Mrs. Smith.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Reverend Sir, *or*

Sir,

I beg to remain, Reverend Sir (or Sir),
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Mr Smith, *or* Dear Rector (or Vicar),

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Revd. Thomas Smith.

TITLED CLERICS

A temporal title is always preceded in writing by the spiritual one.

Examples.—The Right Revd. The Right Hon. the Lord
Bishop of London.

The Revd. Lord John Smith.

The Revd. The Hon. David Jones.

The Revd. Sir John Bull, Bt.

No ordained priest of the Church can receive the accolade of knighthood, but in some cases the insignia of an order of knighthood is conferred which carries the designation (i.e. K.C.V.O.) without the title. The wife of a priest so honoured is not styled or addressed Lady.

CHANCELLORS

are the judges of the Episcopal Courts and the principal lay officers of the respective dioceses. They are usually, but not invariably, barristers. The title is used only in connection with their official duties. By the clergy and others within the diocese they should be called in speech Mr Chancellor, or, more familiarly, Chancellor. When sitting in court, Sir, Worshipful Sir (*not* Your Worship) and The Learned Chancellor are correct. In writing, Sir, Dear Sir, or, less formally, Dear Mr Chancellor, should be used.

The envelope should be addressed—

The Worshipful Chancellor Smith, *or*

The Worshipful Thomas Smith, *or*

The Worshipful Sir Thomas Smith (if a knight).

If the chancellor is a K.C. the abbreviation should be added after the name.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It should be clearly understood that the following rules have no legal foundation in this country. Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops have no claim to territorial titles or to the use of the salutations Your Grace or My Lord, and such modes of address are not permitted in official documents and circles. But unofficially and within the Roman Catholic community this chapter holds good.

THE POPE

is the supreme head on earth of the Roman Catholic Church, and is personally addressed and referred to as Your Holiness or His Holiness.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner in English is:

Your Holiness,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Holiness's most devoted and obedient child,

or

Most Holy Father,

Your Holiness's most humble child,

Address of envelope—

His Holiness The Pope.

Letters addressed to the Pope would normally go through ecclesiastical channels, and if written in English would be translated into Latin.

CARDINALS

are addressed and referred to in speech both formally and socially as Your Eminence and His Eminence.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord Cardinal, or

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Cardinal (or my Lord),
Your Eminence's devoted and obedient child,

The social manner in writing is:

Dear Cardinal ———,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope in each case—

His Eminence Cardinal ———.

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CARDINAL ARCHBISHOPS

Rules as for CARDINALS apply here, excepting as to the address of envelope, which should be:

His Eminence The Cardinal Archbishop of ———.

ARCHBISHOPS

are addressed and referred to in speech both formally and socially as Your Grace and His Grace. The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord Archbishop, *or*
Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's devoted and obedient child,

The social manner is:

My dear Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's very faithfully,

Address of envelope—

His Grace The Archbishop of ———, *or*
The Most Revd. James Smith, Archbishop of
———.

Official form within the British Empire:

Most Reverend Sir,

I (We) have the honour to be,
Your faithful servant(s),

Address of envelope—

The Most Reverend Archbishop Brown.

BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech both formally and

socially is My Lord and His Lordship. The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord, *or*
My Lord Bishop,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's obedient servant (or child),

The social manner is:

My dear Lord Bishop,
Yours faithfully (or very truly),

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Right Revd. James Smith, Bishop of
———, *or*
His Lordship The Bishop of ———.

Official form within the British Empire:
Right Reverend Sir,

I (We) have the honour to be,
Your faithful servant(s),

Address of envelope—

The Right Reverend Bishop Brown.

IRISH BISHOPS

The foregoing rules apply, except that the envelope is addressed:

The Most Revd. The Bishop of ———.

TITULAR SEES

Foregoing rules for ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS apply, excepting as to envelopes, which are addressed:

The Most Revd. Arthur Brown, Archbishop of ———, *or*
The Most Revd. Archbishop Brown.

The Most Revd. Arthur Brown, Bishop of ———, *or*
The Most Revd. Bishop Brown.

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PROVOSTS

are addressed in speech as Provost ————. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Revd. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Very Revd. Provost ————.

The social manner of address in writing is:

My dear Provost ————,

Yours faithfully (or very truly),

Address of envelope—

The Very Revd. Provost ————.

CANONS

Canons are addressed and referred to in speech as Canon ————. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Revd. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Canon ————,

Yours faithfully (or very truly),

Address of envelope—

The Very Revd. Canon ————.

MONSIGNORI

are addressed and referred to in speech, both formally and socially, as Monsignor Smith, or as Monsignore. The formal manner of address in writing to Protonotaries and Domestic Prelates of His Holiness the Pope is:

Right Revd. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Right Revd. Sir,
Your devoted and obedient servant,

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Privy Chamberlains and Honorary Chamberlains of His Holiness the Pope are addressed:

Very Revd. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Revd. Sir,
Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

Dear Monsignore,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

The Right (or Very) Revd. Mgr. Smith, *or*
The Very (or Right) Revd. Monsignore.

ABBOTS

Abbots are addressed and referred to in speech as Father Abbot. The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord Abbot, *or*

Right Revd. Abbot ———, *or*

Right Revd. Father,

I beg to remain, my Lord Abbot (or alternatives),
Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

My dear Father Abbot,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

The Right Revd. The Abbot of Thornton.

PROVINCIALS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Father ———.
The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. Father,

I beg to remain, Very Revd. Father,
Your devoted and obedient child,

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The social manner of address is:

My dear Father ———,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

The Very Revd. Father ———, *or*

The Very Revd. Father Provincial (with distinguishing initials of his order).

HEADS OF COLLEGES

are, purely out of courtesy, addressed as:

The Very Revd. Father ———.

DOMS

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Dear Revd. Father,

while the social manner of address is:

Dear Dom Henry Smith,

Address of envelope—

The Revd. Dom H. Smith, O.S.B.

PRIESTS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Father ———.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Dear Revd. Father,

Your devoted and obedient child,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Father ———,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

The Revd. Father ———.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

is addressed and referred to as Your Grace and His Grace

during his term of office. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

His Grace The Lord High Commissioner.

The social manner of address is the same, viz. Your Grace, etc., except when the office is held by a member of the Royal Family, in which case the formal and social address may be either Your Royal Highness or Your Grace.

THE MODERATOR

is addressed in speech as Moderator, or as Dr. ——— (or Mr ———, as the case may be). The formal manner of address in writing is:

Right Revd. Sir,

I beg to remain, Right Revd. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

The Right Revd. The Moderator of The General Assembly
of The Church of Scotland.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Moderator, *or*

Dear Dr. (or Mr) Smith,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

The Right Revd. The Moderator of The Church of
Scotland.

EX-MODERATORS

These dignitaries are designated The Very Reverend.
The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. Sir,

I beg to remain, Very Revd. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Dr. (or Mr) Smith,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Very Revd. Albert Smith (and if a Dr.), D.D.

DEAN OF THE THISTLE AND CHAPEL ROYAL

Rules as for DEANS of the Church of England apply here (*see* p. 108).

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CLERGY

Rules as for the Church of England apply (*see* p. 110), excepting that the titles of Vicar and Rector are not used. A minister in a regular parochial charge is often called The Minister (of the parish) or the Parish Minister, and envelopes are addressed The Minister of ———.

THE EASTERN CHURCH

PATRIARCHS

are personally addressed and referred to as Your Holiness or His Holiness. The style of address in writing is:
Your Holiness,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Holiness's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

His Holiness The Patriarch.

METROPOLITANS

are personally addressed and referred to as Your Grace

and His Grace. The style of address in writing is:

Your Grace,

I am, Sir,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

His Beatitude The Metropolitan of ———.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS

as for Anglican Archbishops and Bishops (*see* pp. 103 and 105).

ARCHIMANDRITES

Archimandrites are addressed and referred to in speech as Right Reverend Father. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Right Revd. Father,

I beg to remain, Right Revd. Father,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

My dear Father,

Yours sincerely,

THE ABUNA OF ABYSSINIA

is personally addressed and referred to as Your Grace and His Grace. The style of address in writing is:

Your Grace,

I am, Sir,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

His Beatitude The Abuna.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

As a matter of courtesy, rules as for OTHER CLERGY of the Church of England apply (*see* p. 110).

THE JEWISH CHURCH

MINISTERS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Mr Cohen or Dr. Cohen, according to degree. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Revd. and dear Sir,

I am, Revd. and dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

Dear Mr (or Dr.) Cohen,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in each case—

The Revd. A. Cohen, *or*
The Revd. Dr. A. Cohen.

RABBIS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Rabbi Cohen. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Revd. and dear Sir,

I am, Revd. and dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

Dear Rabbi Cohen,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

The Revd. Rabbi A. Cohen.

RABBI DOCTORS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr. Cohen.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Revd. and dear Sir,

I am, Revd. and dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

Dear Dr. Cohen,

Yours sincerely,
Address of envelope—
The Revd. Rabbi Dr. A. Cohen.

THE CHIEF RABBI

is addressed and referred to in speech as Chief Rabbi.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Revd. and dear Sir,

I am, Very Revd. and dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Chief Rabbi,

Yours sincerely,
Address of envelope—
The Very Revd. The Chief Rabbi, *or*
The Very Revd. Dr. J. Cohen.

THE ROYAL NAVY

THIS is the senior fighting service. Titles which have duplicates in the Army rank higher in the Navy. In these cases the abbreviation R.N. follows the name. All ranks above that of sub-lieutenant are addressed and referred to in speech by their professional title (unless they possess a higher title otherwise). A few general rules are given below.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Address of envelopes both formally and socially:

Admiral of The Fleet Lord (or any other title) ———.

In other respects according to peerage or other rank.

ADMIRALS

VICE-ADMIRALS

REAR-ADMIRALS

Addressed in speech as Admiral Flint. Only on envelopes are the graded titles used.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Admiral Flint, *or* Dear Admiral,

COMMODORES

This rank is of two classes, 1st and 2nd, and is held by

senior captains in special appointments. The title is used in speech both formally and socially in both classes. The formal manner in both classes is:

Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:
Dear Commodore Beal,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in every case—

Commodore A. Beal.

CAPTAINS

The title is used in speech both formally and socially.

To distinguish between the naval rank and the army equivalent or the Captain of a ship the title Post Captain may be used in speech.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Captain Birch,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

Captain A. B. Birch, Royal Navy.

COMMANDERS

This title is used both formally and socially in speech.

Address of envelope in both cases—

Commander C. D. Bartlett, Royal Navy.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS

are called by this title socially and officially. If brevity is desired Mr may be used but not Commander.

Address of envelope in either case—

Lieut.-Commander E. F. Sanders, Royal Navy.

LIEUTENANTS

are addressed socially and officially in speech as Lieutenant.

Address of envelope in either case—

Lieut. G. H. Crane, Royal Navy.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS

MIDSHIPMEN

CADETS

All are addressed in social and official speech as Mr. Official and social envelopes are addressed:

Sub.-Lieut. I. J. Drake, Royal Navy.

Midshipman K. L. Blake, Royal Navy

Cadet M. N. Hawke, Royal Navy.

TITLED OFFICERS

A hereditary or conferred title is preceded by the naval one.

Examples.—Admiral Sir Norman Blake.

Captain The Hon. Norman Birch, Royal Navy.

CHAPLAINS

The Chaplain of the Fleet is addressed according to his rank as a clergyman. The envelope may be addressed to The Chaplain of the Fleet, or with this designation added to the name. Other chaplains are addressed as clergymen with the words Royal Navy attached to their name.

DECORATIONS

Abbreviations are used immediately after the name, thus:

Captain O. P. Hawke, D.S.O., Royal Navy.

Lieut. A. R. Crane, D.S.C., Royal Navy.

They should, of course, never be omitted.

TECHNICAL OR SPECIALIZED BRANCHES

The same rules apply as in the executive branch. The full title is given in speech and writing.

e.g. Surgeon-Commander S. T. Brice.

THE ARMY

ALL ranks above that of lieutenant are addressed and referred to in speech by their professional title (unless they possess a higher one otherwise). Decorations and honours should never be omitted from envelopes.

FIELD-MARSHALS

Address of envelope, both formally and socially:

Field-Marshal Lord (or any other title) ———.

In other respects according to peerage or other rank.

GENERALS

LIEUT.-GENERALS

MAJOR-GENERALS

Addressed in speech as General Sands. Only on envelopes are the graded titles used. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner is Dear General Sands.

BRIGADIERS

Addressed in speech and on envelopes as Brigadier Blank. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner is Dear Brigadier Blank.

COLONELS

Addressed in speech and on envelopes as Colonel Howe. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, and the social manner Dear Colonel Howe.

LIEUT.-COLONELS

are addressed in speech as Colonel. Only on envelopes is the graded title used. The regiment is added after the name, and any distinctions he may possess, thus:

Lieut.-Colonel H. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.H.A.

The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Colonel Newcombe.

MAJORS

CAPTAINS

Addressed in speech as Major Shaw and Captain Shaw respectively. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Major (or Captain) Shaw.

Address of envelope—

To Major (or Captain) E. Shaw, 11th Hussars.

LIEUTENANTS

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS

Addressed in speech as Mr. The formal manner in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Mr Fry.

Address of official and service envelopes—

Lieut. (or 2nd Lieut.) T. W. Fry, 2nd Life Guards.

Address of social envelope—

T. W. Fry, Esq., 2nd Life Guards.

RETIRED OFFICERS

do not have a regiment appended to their names. It used to be the practice for retired officers under the rank of Major to drop their title, but now a retired captain will be addressed by his rank if he chooses to use it.

CHAPLAINS

The Chaplain-General to the Forces ranks as major-general, and there are four classes below him, ranking respectively as colonels, lieut.-colonels, majors, and captains, but they are addressed in speech and in writing according to their rank as clergymen. Envelopes to the chaplain-general are addressed To The Chaplain-General of the Forces, and other chaplains have the abbreviation C.F. or S.C.F. added to the name. In no circumstances should military titles be used.

TITLED OFFICERS

A hereditary or conferred title is preceded by the military one, as

Colonel Lord John Bull, 10th Lancers.

General Sir James Horn.

DECORATIONS

Abbreviations are shown immediately after the name, thus:

Colonel Newcombe, V.C.

T. W. Fry, Esq., M.C., 2nd Life Guards.

They should, of course, never be omitted.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

THE rules as for the Navy and the Army apply in general. All titles are used officially, but socially titles below the rank of Flight Lieutenant are not used. The various ranks are:

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
AIR CHIEF MARSHAL
AIR MARSHAL
AIR VICE-MARSHAL
AIR COMMODORE
GROUP CAPTAIN
WING COMMANDER
SQUADRON LEADER
FLIGHT LIEUTENANT
FLYING OFFICER
PILOT OFFICER

The head of the R.A.F. Chaplains is styled Chaplain-in-Chief.

COMPARATIVE RANKS IN H.M. FIGHTING FORCES

ROYAL NAVY		ARMY AND ROYAL MARINES		ROYAL AIR FORCE	
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET		FIELD-MARSHAL		MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE	
ADMIRAL		GENERAL		AIR CHIEF MARSHAL	
VICE-ADMIRAL		LIEUTENANT-GENERAL		AIR MARSHAL	
REAR-ADMIRAL		MAJOR-GENERAL		AIR VICE-MARSHAL	
COMMODORE		BRIGADIER		AIR COMMODORE	
CAPTAIN		COLONEL		GROUP CAPTAIN	
COMMANDER		LIEUTENANT-COLONEL		WING COMMANDER	
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER		MAJOR		SQUADRON LEADER	
LIEUTENANT		CAPTAIN		FLIGHT LIEUTENANT	
SUB-LIEUTENANT		LIEUTENANT		FLYING OFFICER	
		SECOND LIEUTENANT		PILOT OFFICER	

THE WOMEN'S SERVICES

THE comparative ranks in the Women's Services are given in the table below. Their use is, in general, the same as for Military, Naval and Air Force ranks, except that Madam is used instead of Sir (Ma'am would ordinarily be used in speaking).

W.R.A.C.	W.R.N.S.	W.R.A.F.
MAJOR-GENERAL	—	AIR CHIEF COMMANDANT
BRIGADIER	DIRECTOR	AIR COMMANDANT
COLONEL	SUPERINTENDENT	GROUP OFFICER
LIEUT.-COLONEL	CHIEF OFFICER	WING OFFICER
MAJOR	FIRST OFFICER	SQUADRON OFFICER
CAPTAIN	SECOND OFFICER	FLIGHT OFFICER
LIEUTENANT	THIRD OFFICER	FLYING OFFICER
2ND LIEUTENANT	—	PILOT OFFICER

THE LAW

THE various titles and offices are given alphabetically.

ALDERMEN

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship. Otherwise during office as Mr Alderman. Official letters begin:

Dear Sir,

Social letters begin:

Dear Mr Alderman, *or* Dear Mr Alderman Jones.

Address of envelope—

Mr Alderman J. Jones.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

are addressed in speech according to their own name and rank. They are invariably Q.C.s and rules as for Queen's Counsel apply. On envelopes they may be addressed as The Attorney-General or by their name and rank.

BAILIES (of Scottish Burghs)

Addressed, properly, on the Bench as Your Worship. Otherwise, during office, as Bailie Campbell. Social letters begin:

Dear Bailie Campbell,

Address of Envelope—

Bailie J. Campbell.

COLONIAL JUDGES

In official letters addressed to:

- (i) the Chief Justices, *and*
- (ii) the Puisne or Assistant Judges

the designation should be:

(i) The Honourable the Chief Justice

(ii) The Honourable Mr Justice Smith

respectively, the letters in all cases beginning "Sir".

H.M. LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES (*see* Lieutenants of Counties).

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

are addressed and referred to as My Lord and Your (or His) Lordship on the Bench, in the precincts of the Court, and whenever they are being approached in their judicial capacity. The formal manner of address in writing is therefore according to circumstances, either My Lord or Sir, ending with

I have the honour to be, my Lord, (or Sir)

Your obedient servant,

They are always knighted, and are accordingly addressed as

The Hon. Mr. Justice Swift, *or*

The Hon. Sir John Swift.

Never as

Sir John Swift.

The prefix "The Hon." indicates the rank of the Judge as such. It will therefore be omitted after retirement, but never before.

In conversation or private correspondence, "Judge" is a usual form of familiar address, but "Judge Swift" *never*.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT

Addressed and referred to on the Bench as Your Honour and His Honour. Socially they are addressed and referred to in conversation as Judge or Judge Jones. Letters are addressed:

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Dear Judge, *or*
Dear Judge Jones.

Address of envelope both socially and officially—

His Honour Judge Jones.

The title His Honour is now retained after retirement, in which case the address of envelope is:

To His Honour Henry Jones.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION IN SCOTLAND

are addressed and referred to officially as My Lord and His Lordship.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord,

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Lord ———,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in each case—

The Hon. Lord ———.

The title is retained after retirement and is shared by his wife, who is known as Lady ——— and who keeps it even in widowhood unless she re-marries.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, and by letter socially as an Esquire.

LADY MAYORESSES

Rules as for wives of Lord Mayors apply (*see* p. 139).

LAW LORDS. (*See* LIFE PEERS, p. 42.)

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES

are addressed according to their rank, e.g.

His Grace The Duke of Middlesex, K.G.,

H.M. Lieutenant of ———.

If he is a commoner the form is:

A. Smith, Esq.,

H.M. Lieutenant of ———.

The title Lord Lieutenant is a mere colloquialism and has no official foundation.

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND

Formerly always My Lord, etc.; but latterly, probably from ceasing to be on the Bench, and as politically in the House of Commons, frequently as Sir; but is socially addressed as Lord Advocate, and in writing Dear Lord Advocate.

Envelopes are addressed—

The Right Hon. The Lord Advocate.

LORD OF APPEAL-IN-ORDINARY

and his wife and children. Rules as for BARONS and BARONESSSES apply (*see* pp. 75 to 80).

LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor is addressed and referred to in speech and writing according to his rank in the peerage. Envelopes are addressed both formally and socially:

The Right Hon. The Lord Chancellor.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

If a peer he is addressed and referred to accordingly. Otherwise as a Judge (*see* p. 135).

Envelopes are addressed both formally and socially—

The Right Hon. The Lord Chief Justice of England.

LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL

Addressed and referred to as a Judge (*see* p. 135).

Envelopes are addressed—

The Right Hon. The Lord Justice ———.

LORD JUSTICE-CLERK

Addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship and by professional and semi-professional or semi-official correspondents as

Dear Lord Justice-Clerk,

but nowadays often socially addressed and referred to by his "judicial title" (as a Lord of Session, *see* p. 140), e.g.

Dear Lord ———,

which *if* used in written description is prefixed

The Right Hon. Lord ———,

but Lord Justice-Clerk is considered more correct descriptively.

Envelopes are addressed—

The Right Hon. The Lord Justice-Clerk.

LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND

is addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship and by professional and semi-professional or semi-official correspondents as

Dear Lord Justice-General,

but nowadays often socially addressed and referred to by his "judicial title" (as a Lord of Session, *see* p. 140), e.g.

Dear Lord ———,

which *if* used in written description is prefixed

The Right Hon. Lord ———,

but Lord Justice-General is considered more correct descriptively.

Envelopes are addressed—

The Right Hon. The Lord Justice-General of Scotland.

LORD LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES. (*See* Lieutenants of Counties.)

LORD MAYORS

The Lord Mayors of London, York, Belfast, Dublin, Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney, and Perth (Aust.) are entitled to the style Right Hon. while they are in office. This is, however, only an official and not a personal prefix, and it is used only with the title "Lord Mayor" and not with the Lord Mayor's own name; it is incorrect to address such a Lord Mayor as, for example, "The Right Hon. Richard Whittington". Their wives (or the lady acting as Lady Mayoress) do not share the honour of the style Right Hon.

The formal mode of address both in speech and writing is My Lord and My Lady, while socially they are addressed according to their own name and rank excepting on the envelope.

Address of envelope, formally and socially—

To The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of ———.

To The Lady Mayoress of ———.

These rules apply to all other Lord Mayors excepting as to envelope, which should be addressed

To The Right Worshipful The Lord Mayor of ———.

To The Lady Mayoress of ———.

LORD PROVOSTS

are addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

Envelopes are addressed—

The Lord Provost of ———.

but the Lord Provost of Edinburgh is entitled to the words "The Right Hon." in front of his name, and the Lord Provost of Glasgow is known as "The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow" and socially referred to as The Lord Provost; in social address Lord Provost, not (except in historical comparison) "Lord Provost Campbell", and addressed as The Lord Provost of ———. Letters begin

Dear Lord Provost.

Their wives do not share the title, though there is a recent tendency to refer to them as The Lady Provost, which has led to such incorrect descriptions as "Lord Provost Campbell and the Lady Provost of ———", which should be avoided.

LORD OF SESSION

is addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

Envelopes are addressed—

The Hon. Lord ———.

His wife is addressed in writing as Lady ———, and in other respects as the wife of a Baron (*see* p. 75) but without the prefix "Right Hon." Their children have no rank.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS

Rules as for JUDGES apply (*see* p. 135).

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The Master of the Rolls, *or*
The Right Hon. (according to rank).

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

are addressed according to own name and rank.

MAYORS WHEN LADIES

are addressed as "Your Worship" or "Mr Mayor"; colloquially "Madam Mayor" is sometimes used, but this is not an established mode of address.

On the Bench, "Your Worship".

MAYORESSES

are addressed as "Mayoress", never "Your Worship", or "Mr Mayor", but if a Mayoress is a J.P. and is sitting on the Bench, the term "Your Worship" would of course be used when addressing the Bench.

MAYORS

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, otherwise as an Esquire (*see* p. 97), or according to own rank.

Envelopes are addressed—

If mayor of a city:

The Right Worshipful The Mayor of ———.

If mayor of a borough:

The Worshipful The Mayor of ———.

PRESIDENT OF THE PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

Rules as for Judges apply (*see* p. 135).

Address of envelope—

The Right Hon. The President of the Probate,
Divorce and Admiralty Division.

PROVOSTS OF SCOTTISH CITIES

As an Esquire (*see* p. 97), but referred to locally as The Provost, rather than "Mr X". But it should be noted that the Civic Heads of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Glasgow are known as Lord Provost (*see* p. 139).

QUEEN'S COUNSEL

In all respects as an Esquire (or according to rank), with the initials Q.C. appended to the name on envelopes.

RECORDERS

Rules as for MAYORS apply (*see* p. 141).

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW

The address of envelope should be—

Serjeant ———, *or*

Mr Serjeant ———.

Otherwise in all respects as an Esquire (*see* p. 97).

SHERIFFS

are nowadays addressed in court as My Lord (formerly, except where the Heritable Sheriff was a Peer, as Your Honour). Otherwise, officially and socially, as Sheriff ———, but the Sheriff-Principal is referred to as the Sheriff of ———, using the first territorial name of conjoined shrievalties, and is so announced.

DECORATIONS AND HONOURS

VICTORIA CROSS

The Victoria Cross is the most distinguished of all decorations, and is conferred for valour in all branches of the fighting services. Since 1920 it has been extended to include women. The abbreviation V.C. takes precedence of all other decorations and honours.

Other service decorations may be used in accordance with the table on page 144 in addressing a recipient in writing.

ORDER OF MERIT—O.M.

A very distinguished order, limited to twenty-four members, ranking in precedence immediately after Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR— C.H.

An order limited to fifty members, for which women are equally eligible with men. It carries no titles, but holders use the initials C.H. after the name. It ranks in precedence after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire.

ORDERS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT	. V.A.
THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA	. C.I.
THE ROYAL RED CROSS	. . . R.R.C.

ORDER OF DECORATIONS AND HONOURS

The following table shows the correct order of the various degrees of Honour and Decorations of which the

abbreviations are most commonly employed. A higher rank in an order includes the lower, i.e. it is never correct to put G.C.B., K.C.B., or K.C.M.G., C.M.G. Moreover, it is customary to omit less important decorations unless it is known that the addressee wishes them to be appended.

(N.B.—For the various orders of Knighthood, *see* pp. 85-92, for P.C. *see* page 101.)

V.C., G.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C.*, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. (4th class), O.B.E., I.S.O., M.V.O. (5th class), M.B.E., R.R.C. (cl. I), D.S.C., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., R.R.C. (cl. II), A.M., D.C.M., C.G.M., G.M., D.S.M., M.M., D.F.M., A.F.M., B.E.M., S.G.M., V.D., T.D., E.D.

(For ABBREVIATIONS, *see* pp. 1-23).

* P.C. is no longer used on envelopes.

HONORIFIC AND OTHER AFFIXES

Honorific affixes, whether military decorations or not, may be appended in addressing formal letters (e.g. D.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., F.B.A., F.S.A., etc.): but those that are not honorific (e.g. F.Z.S., F.R.G.S.) should be omitted. D.L. and J.P. are always omitted in social usage. In no circumstances do honorific initials (even V.C.) appear on visiting cards.

The following is a list of the more commonly used honorific affixes:

- A.R.A. . Associate of the Royal Academy
- F.B.A. . Fellow of the British Academy
- F.R.S. . Fellow of the Royal Society
- F.S.A. . Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
- P.P.R.A. . Past President of the Royal Academy
- P.R.A. . President of the Royal Academy

- P.R.S.A. . . President of the Royal Scottish Academy
R.A. . . Royal Academician
R.S.A. . . Royal Scottish Academician

Affixes indicating professional qualification or official status should be used when addressing the correspondent in his professional or official capacity, e.g. University degrees and any such as the following:

- C.C. . . . County Councillor
D.L. . . . Deputy Lieutenant
F.R.A.M. . . Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music
F.R.C.O. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Organists
F.R.C.P. . . Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F.R.I.B.A. . . Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
M.C.P. . . Member of Colonial Parliament
M.L.A. . . Member of Legislative Assembly (Colonial)
M.L.C. . . Member of Legislative Council (Colonial)
J.P. . . . Justice of the Peace

Q.C. and M.P. are used both professionally and in social usage and should not be omitted.

Degrees (e.g. D.Sc., etc.) follow decorations, and other sundry distinctions (e.g. F.R.S., etc.) follow degrees if both are appended, e.g.

Sir Lawrence Smith, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.Sc., F.R.S.

THE UNIVERSITIES

It is difficult to find authentic information about the correct ways in which to address university officials, but the following seem to be accepted by custom.

CHANCELLORS

In speech they are addressed formally as Sir or (in the case of a peer) My Lord or Your Grace as the case may be. More familiarly as Mr Chancellor.

In writing the formal mode of address is:

Sir (or according to peerage rank),

I am, Sir (My Lord),

Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Mr Chancellor, *or more intimately*

My dear Chancellor,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Blank,

Chancellor of the University of ———.

VICE-CHANCELLORS

The rules as for CHANCELLORS apply (Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor, etc.) excepting that the envelope is addressed thus:

The Right Worshipful The Vice-Chancellor of The University of ———.

HIGH STEWARDS

are addressed in speech according to their rank. In writing the formal mode is:

Sir (or according to peerage rank),

I am, Sir (My Lord),

Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

My dear High Steward,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

His Grace The Duke of Blank,

High Steward of The University of ———.

DEPUTY HIGH STEWARDS

As High Stewards.

MASTERS

MISTRESSES

PRESIDENTS

PRINCIPALS

PROVOSTS

RECTORS

WARDENS

In speech they are addressed formally as Sir or Madam. Socially by name.

In writing they are addressed formally as:

Sir (or Madam),

Your obedient servant,

Socially the address is:

Dear Master of ——— College.

Dear Mistress of ——— College.

Dear President of ——— College, etc.

or informally,

Dear Master.

Address of envelope in both cases—

The Master of ——— College, etc.

DEANS

of colleges are addressed according to their own name and rank. In the rare cases (cathedral colleges) where a dean is head he is a dean of the Church of England and must be addressed as such (*see* p. 108).

PROFESSORS

The title is used in speech and writing, formally and socially.

Formally:

Dear Sir,

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Socially:

Dear Professor Dash,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To Professor Dash.

DEGREES

The custom established and used by the older universities is really the best to follow. The rule is that doctors in any faculty use the designation, while lower degrees (e.g. M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., etc.) are omitted.

DOCTORS

Degrees are given by the older and most of the newer universities in seven faculties: Divinity, Law, Literature, Medicine, Music, Philosophy and Science. The following are the various styles and abbreviations:

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY . D.D.

DOCTOR OF LAWS . LL.D.

Conferred by Cambridge and all other universities granting degrees in this faculty.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW . D.C.L.

This is the Oxford and Durham degree corresponding to the Cambridge LL.D.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE } Litt.D. (Cambridge and Dublin)

DOCTOR OF LETTERS } D.Litt. (Oxford and some others)
D.Lit. (London and Manchester)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE . M.D. (all universities except Oxford)

D.M. (Oxford University)

DOCTOR OF MUSIC . Mus.D. (Cambridge and Durham)
D.Mus. (Oxford)

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY Ph.D. (Cambridge and others)
D.Phil. (Oxford)

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE . Sc.D. (Cambridge and Dublin)
D.Sc. (Oxford and others)

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE

The title has become so wedded to the medical profession that the reminder is needed that not all qualified medical men hold the final degree. Those who do are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr. Gray, and letters are addressed:

Thomas Gray, Esq., M.D.

(but in Scotland more usually, Dr. Thomas Gray).

If a knighthood or baronetcy has been conferred, the address in speech becomes Sir Thomas Gray or Sir Thomas, and the envelope would be inscribed:

Sir Thomas Gray, M.D., *or*
 Sir Thomas Gray, Bt., M.D.

If a peerage has been conferred the address in speech and writing is according to rank (*see* under appropriate headings) with perhaps the degree of medicine added after the more important honours.

Those medical men who have not taken the final degree are addressed in every way as if they have, excepting that their actual qualifications, such as M.B., L.R.C.P., would be substituted for M.D. on the envelope.

There is also the firmly established custom in the medical profession of addressing surgeons both in speech and writing as Mr., and inscribing the envelope thus:

T. Gray, Esq., F.R.C.S.

although an exception to this rule is in the case of gynaecologists who, though surgeons, are addressed in every way as doctors.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

are usually but not always clergymen. The degree can, in some Universities, be taken by, or conferred on, laymen as well. In the case of the clergy, they are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr. Read. Formal letters would begin Reverend Sir; social ones, Dear Dr. Read, and the envelope in each case would be addressed:

The Revd. James Read, D.D., *or*
 The Revd. Dr James Read.

Doctorates in all other faculties are governed by the same rules, although the use of the title is not so universal, and is largely a matter of personal preference.

HONORARY DOCTORATES

The same rules for use apply as to other holders.

LESSER DEGREES

Letters denoting masters' and bachelors' degrees, which are, of course, most common, are not used even in university circles in ordinary correspondence, and socially they are not used at all. There are certain formal occasions on which members of learned professions would use them, such as in lists of lectures, etc., but a master's or bachelor's degree would not be appended to a doctor's. The reason for this is that in the older universities a doctor's degree is considered to include an M.A.—it cannot, in fact, be taken without it.

MASTER OF ARTS	.	.	.	M.A.
BACHELOR OF ARTS	.	.	.	B.A.
BACHELOR OF LETTERS	.	.	.	B.Litt.
BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.	.	.	.	B.D.
MASTER OF LAWS	.	.	.	LL.M.
BACHELOR OF LAWS	.	.	.	LL.B.
BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW	.	.	.	B.C.L.
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE	.	.	.	M.B.
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE	.	.	.	B.M. (Oxford)
BACHELOR OF MUSIC	.	.	.	{ B.Mus. Mus.B. Mus.Bac.
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	.	.	.	B.Sc.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

AMBASSADORS

The formal and social manner of address in speech is Your Excellency or Sir. The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord (or Sir, according to rank),

I have the honour to be, my Lord (or Sir),
Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

The social manner in writing is:

Dear Sir Charles ——— (or according to rank),

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope (formal or social)—

His Excellency Sir Charles Whitby, G.C.B.,
H.B.M. Embassy,

Ambassadors' wives share their husbands' official title of Excellency, when in the country to which their husbands are accredited.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, in London, like the Ambassadors of Foreign States, are accorded the style of "Excellency" in the United Kingdom.

Forms of address used in writing to the High Commissioners above mentioned are as follows:

Formally:

Your Excellency,
 I have the honour to be,
 Your Excellency's obedient servant,
 His Excellency Mr
 The Honourable
 The Right Honourable
 (according to rank)

Informally:

My dear High Commissioner
 Believe me,
 My dear High Commissioner,
 Yours sincerely,
 His Excellency Mr ————— (*as above*).

The above arrangements do not apply to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia who is not styled "Excellency".

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES

take the place of ambassadors at embassies and of ministers at legations, while at a few posts the office is a permanent one. They rank below envoys-extraordinary in diplomatic circles, but the same rules apply.

CONSULS

Envelopes are addressed—

To George Smith, Esq.,
 H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, *or*
 H.B.M. Consul-General, *or*
 H.B.M. Consul, *or*
 H.B.M. Vice-Consul,

In all other respects as an Esquire (*see p. 97*).

ENVOYS-EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS- PLENIPOTENTIARY

rank below ambassadors, and are in charge of legations as ambassadors are of embassies. There are also one or two rare cases, as at Paris, where there is a minister as well as an ambassador. Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see* p. 152), excepting in the case of a commoner, when the envelope would be addressed:

J. Winter, Esq., C.B.E. (or other distinction),
H.B.M. Envoy-Extraordinary, *or*
H.B.M. Legation,

GOVERNORS-GENERAL GOVERNORS

Envelopes are addressed—

To His Excellency Governor Sir John ———, *or*

To His Excellency Sir John ———, Governor of British
Guiana, *or*

To His Excellency J. H. ———, Esq., Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Bahamas.

For Governors' wives rules as for Ambassadors' wives apply.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Rules as for GOVERNORS apply.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN

LORD PRIVY SEAL

Both addressed according to own title.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

According to rank, with M.P. after the name.

MINISTERS RESIDENT

(*See* RESIDENTS.)

PRIME MINISTERS

Rules as for PRIVY COUNCILLORS (*see* p. 101), or according to rank.

RESIDENTS

This position is similar, but inferior, to that of envoys-extraordinary. The formal manner of address is Sir, and he is referred to as The Minister both formally and socially.

Address of envelope—

To A. G. Black, Esq. (or according to rank),
H.B.M. Minister Resident, *or*
H.B.M. Legation.

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